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Christopher visit set for June 22

News agencies

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher will visit the Middle East later this month in a fresh effort to break the impasse in the Israeli-Syrian peace talks, Israel Radio reported yesterday.

A government official confirmed that Christopher would arrive here on June 22 and stay for two days. The official said he did not have details on the remainder of Christopher's itinerary in the Middle East. See analysis, P.2.

In his last trip to the region in early May, Christopher was unable to end the Israeli-Syrian deadlock.

In Washington, officials said Christopher would be coming to Israel, but the date was not yet firm. A source said the administration was "considering whether such a trip will yield progress in the talks."

Government Press Office Director Uri Dromi said Israel welcomed Christopher's efforts. "Since his involvement in the talks is crucial, we hope it will generate some movement forward," Dromi told The Associated Press.

Syria accused Israel yesterday of trying to wreck coordination among Arabs involved in peace talks with it and of trying to strike separate deals.

It said recent Israeli attacks against Hizbullah in Lebanon were aimed at forcing Beirut to sign a separate peace with Israel, an attempt it said would fail.

"Syria and Lebanon have a joint will and one stand and will never accept anything less than full withdrawal and a comprehensive peace settlement based on UN resolutions 242, 338 and 425," the government daily *Al-Naba* said.

The paper did not mention Jordan, the third Arab nation involved in the peace process. But diplomats said Damascus was unhappy about Jordan's agreement with Israel on a series of peace moves following talks in Washington on Tuesday.

The official Syrian News Agency also announced the postponement of talks with Amman, due to be held yesterday. It cited "unsuitable circumstances and timing for the Syrian side."

It gave no new date for the meeting of the joint Syrian-Jordanian commission, which is co-chaired by the prime ministers of the two states.

Tahrir yesterday quoted President Hafez Assad as saying during recent talks with Christopher that there was no progress in the Syrian-Israeli talks and a big gap remained in their positions.

It said that after concluding a deal with the PLO, Israel was working to reach separate accords. "It is clear that the Israeli delusion is aimed at creating doubts among the Arab parties and rallying for separate deals, while Israeli pressure continues on Lebanon to break its ties with Syria. This means that Israel does not want peace."

Hillel Kuttler contributed to this report.

Supreme Court continues Kikos hearing

THE Supreme Court will today continue hearing a request Friday by Suleiman Abeld, accused of murdering Hanit Kikos of Ofakim, to have a piece of evidence released which reportedly indicates the kidnapping may have been politically motivated, and that Kikos is now being held by a terror organization.

Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has withheld the evidence on grounds it would damage state security. Abeld is asking for the evidence to be released, citing the fact that the only evidence police have is his confession to judges and someone planted in his cell.

In the request, Abeld's lawyer also cites evidence that Abeld is retarded and his behavior under questioning indicated he gave his interrogators false information to satisfy them.

The release of the evidence is vital to his defense, and could provide information on those responsible for the kidnapping or at the very least, create an additional level of doubt regarding his guilt, Abeld claims in his request. (JTM)



Palestinian women in Gaza demand the release of Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Freed prisoners wait to go home

Joint Security Committee to decide if they can leave Jericho

JON IMMANUEL

THE fate of 127 freed prisoners being housed in mosques after being handed over to the Palestinian Authority in Jericho is to be discussed in a meeting of the joint security committee today.

Israel released more than 500 Palestinian prisoners Thursday and Friday, the IDF said, amid a dispute over whether some of them will be required to stay inside Gaza or Jericho until the end of their sentences.

Figures released by the Palestinian Police said only 180 were released in Gaza and 287 in Jericho by Friday morning, but a few dozen other prisoners may have been released directly from prisons to their nearby homes.

The Gazans freed, mostly from Ketzio in the Negev, included 80 who had been serving life sentences, mostly for killing alleged "collaborators." Many of them were released after serving only four years in jail, Gaza sources said. It is expected that some of

them will have to remain in Gaza until the end of their sentences.

In Jericho, the prisoners' reception went less smoothly. On Thursday night Palestinian security police refused to accept them at first because many of the prisoners were not from Jericho, but were required to stay inside the area under the control of the Palestinian Authority instead of going to their homes.

Jericho police officials said only 15 of the 287 prisoners released in Jericho were from the town, and that the fate of 127 who could not go to their homes was to be resolved in a meeting today of the joint security committee. No more prisoners are expected to be turned over to the Palestinian Authority until the issue is settled. Meanwhile, the freed prisoners were being housed temporarily in mosques.

Defense Ministry adviser Oded Ben-Ami said everything was done in accordance with the Cairo agreement. According to Article XX, Israel agreed to "release or turn over to the PA within a period of five weeks about 5,000 Palestinian detainees and prisoners." The five weeks were completed on June 8 and only about 2,500 have been released so far. There were at least 9,000 prisoners being held at the beginning of the year.

The distinction between being released and being turned over is crucial because Article XX goes on to say that "those released will be free to return to their homes. Prisoners turned over to the PA shall be obliged to remain in the Gaza Strip or the Jericho area for the remainder of their sentence."

Palestinian sources close to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat acknowledged yesterday that Article

XX refers to prisoners sentenced to life and some prisoners sentenced for serious crimes that were not security offenses.

However they said that Arafat objected to prisoners from towns outside the Gaza Strip signing an agreement to stay in Gaza until their sentences ended because they should have been given the option of going to Jericho.

"That is why more than 65 prisoners in Jumeil prison in Nablus cancelled their signatures to a declaration. It is understood that from Jericho many would in a short time be allowed to return to their homes," the sources said.

Another point of dispute is whether a prisoner required to live in Gaza will be allowed to travel to Jericho in accordance with the terms of the Cairo agreement permitting free movement.

There were demonstrations in Nablus, Khan Yunis and Gaza City over the weekend calling for the release of all prisoners.

Daughters of Jewish Agency officials given cheap housing

Comptroller issues her annual report

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE daughters of the acting chairman of the Jewish Agency and another senior agency official were given subsidized housing in immigrant-student hostels, even though they were not working as counselors for the new immigrants, according to the annual report by the Jewish Agency comptroller to the agency Board of Governors.

Though the comptroller did not name names, the agency spokesman confirmed that Ayelet Leket, daughter of acting chairman Yehiel Leket, had indeed been a resident of Ramat Aviv's Beit Brodetsky in 1992.

The story came to light as a result of a complaint to comptroller Renana Gutman in her capacity as agency ombudsman.

Gutman wrote that, until the summer of last year, there was a standing arrangement whereby agency officials' children were given preference over other Israeli students for housing in the hostels, on condition that they worked with the olim.

The daughters of the senior officials were given a room for which they paid NIS 100, though they made no written commitment to assist the olim.

As a result of her investigation, Gutman said, instructions went out last July, barring children of agency executive members from receiving housing in the hostels. In addition, under the new regulations, children of other agency

workers would have to meet the same requirements as other Israeli students to stay in the hostels.

The agency spokesman said Ayelet Leket was accepted only after passing all the tests required of Israeli students and she had worked in a project connected with absorption.

In her report, the comptroller also examined the activities of the united association of Ethiopian immigrant bodies, which is funded by the agency.

The organization was formed in 1992, but by this year had still not held elections, nor was it accepted by all Ethiopian olim, she noted.

The agency allocated \$1.2 million to the organization through the end of 1993, Gutman wrote, but many of the payments were made significantly later than promised, affecting the smooth operation of summer camps, libraries and other educational and cultural events.

The comptroller scored the agency's Immigration and Absorption Department for failing to extend the necessary aid to the organization in its formative stage, depriving it of leadership and management assistance. However, she wrote, this could still be corrected, and should be followed up, so that the agency funds are not wasted.

A large section of the report is devoted to the activities of the

agency in the CIS since it received official recognition there.

Though official recognition allowed the agency to assume duties it could not assume earlier, there were conflicts with existing organizations bodies there and in Israel. The haste with which agency activities were assumed and expanded, also led to a number of serious problems, though most of these have been diminished in the past year.

The establishment of a special planning unit to deal with the CIS has proven itself, Gutman said, even though there have been resulting conflicts with the Immigration Department and other professional departments, such as those dealing with emissaries and budgets.

The number of emissaries in the CIS grew from seven in 1990 to 69 at the end of 1993. Some of the people sent had not undergone all the stringent tests required of emissaries, and once there, there was often confusion as to whom these emissaries were responsible. Gutman suggested that the authority of the head of the agency mission in the CIS and the head of the Moscow mission be more clearly defined.

Gutman also found irregularities in the spending abroad, which was not always accounted for by receipts or was charged to incorrect accounts.

Palestinian Police hold 26 'collaborators'

PALESTINIAN police in the Gaza Strip have detained 26 people suspected of aiding Israel, the man who holds the justice portfolio in the Palestinian self-rule authority said yesterday.

"We have 26 cases of collaboration with the Israelis and we are studying their cases," Freih Abu Medein said at a seminar on non-violence in Gaza City. He said the 26 people involved had been detained.

Another senior Palestinian official said bringing the collaborators to justice was a top priority of fledgling Palestinian self-rule.

Palestinian sources said the detainees included two women. Abu Medein said when investigations were completed the suspects would be tried if sufficient evidence was found. He did not say how long they could be detained without trial.

(Reuters)

Knesset panel approves Kupat Holim emergency aid

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset finance committee approved a NIS 485 million emergency aid package for Kupat Holim Clalit in a special session on Friday, apparently with the tacit approval of Histadrut secretary-general-designate Haim Ramon.

The decision will allow Clalit to pay employees their May salaries, thereby averting the threat of a strike. Clalit's management also promised that members of other health funds will continue to be able to use its infant care (*kipat halav*) centers - a service which last week it had threatened to cut off.

However, the fund will still be restricting some services, such as elective surgery and the right to visit a specialist without a referral from a family doctor. In addition, only a few days' worth of medicine will be given out at each visit to the pharmacy, even to the chronically ill.

"There's no doubt that this is inconvenient," said Health Minister Ephraim Sneh, "but this is the price that has to be paid."

MK Gonen Segev (Yi'ud) charged, however, that this was a violation of the health fund's contract with its members, and threatened to file a class-action suit by hundreds of Clalit members today.

The package was approved by a vote of nine to five. All of the coalition MKs present voted for transferring the funds, even though only two days earlier most had rejected a plan for a NIS 400m. loan, on grounds that at least twice as much was needed.

Many insisted that the revised proposal was a considerable improvement - both because it included an additional grant of NIS 85m. and because the money was intended to last for only six weeks instead of eight. According to MK Eli Goldschmidt (Labor), Finance Minister Avraham Shohat promised that he would consider additional funding as of July 15.

"There's an issue of compromise," said Goldschmidt. "This isn't ideal, but it's better than what it was."

Committee chairman Gedalya Gal (Labor) said that what the government proposed on Wednesday was so unworkable that the only possible option appeared to be the appointment of a receiver. Friday's proposal, however, was at least workable, he said - and coalition pressures did the rest.

"If I weren't in the government, I would have voted for a receiver," he said. "Instead, I'm voting for the less reasonable, but still feasible, alternative proposed by the government. There's another NIS 85m. and it's for six weeks instead of eight. That's a dramatic difference."

Some of the coalition MKs admitted to uneasy consciences, however.

"If I have to vote in favor, I'll ask first that they dim the lights [so I can't be seen]," said Avraham Poraz (Meretz).

"We'll vote for the proposal against our consciences, to preserve the government," added Shmuel Avital (Labor), who ran on Ramon's list in the Histadrut elections. "I met with Haim [Ramon] yesterday and this morning, and that's what we agreed on. I would have voted against."

Ramon officially claimed to deplore the decision.

"This NIS 400m. will cost many hundreds of millions in the future," he said. "All I asked for was one month after I take over the job [of secretary-general]... in which the fund is functioning. Nobody could prepare a serious recovery plan in only two or three days. Just reaching an agreement with workers is likely to take a month."

"[The government] will be embarrassed to come to the finance committee again [for money]," he continued. "Its goal is to create a collapse in the fund immediately upon my entrance into the job."

But when asked why, in that case, allies such as Avital and Meretz MKs (who also ran with Ramon in the Histadrut) were voting for the proposal, Ramon admitted that coalition considerations took priority.

"We will not break up the coalition," he said.

Yosef decides today if Shas joins opposition

SARAH HONIG

SHAS mentor Rabbi Ovadia Yosef is due to rule this afternoon on whether his party "will join the opposition," Shas leader Aryeh Deri said last night.

Deri's comments came after yet another round of talks between Shas and Meretz failed to produce an agreement on preserving the religious status quo which could stand up to a challenge in the courts.

The issue is the formal pretext for Shas' failure thus far to rejoin the coalition, as it had promised to do several months ago. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has pressed Shas and Meretz to settle their differences, but last week's talks were unfruitful.

"There is nothing more we can do. In effect we did everything

Shas asked, but they simply don't want to go into the coalition. All else is an excuse because they are getting what they asked for," a senior Meretz source said.

The source said Meretz's "latest offer to Shas was that the Basic Law: Freedom of Occupation include a clause stipulating that the law does not apply to existing practices which shall continue as heretofore. Shas rejected this out of hand and right now we can do nothing but raise our hands and give up. These talks are a farce."

Deri said his choice of words was not accidental. "The fact that I speak of joining the opposition rather than joining the coalition shows the options that are now available to us."

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Only 37% trust Rabin over talks with PLO

DUE to an editing error, the results of a poll taken by the Hanoach Smith Research Center were reversed in a news story published on Friday's front page.

The poll results show that only 37% of Israel's Jewish population trusts Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to safeguard its interests in talks with the PLO.

The question asked in the telephone survey of 505 people representing a cross-section of the adult Jewish population, was "To what extent do you rely on Rabin to manage the continuing negotiations with the Palestinians?"

Nineteen percent said they "rely very much" on Rabin's ability to do so, and 18% that they "rely pretty much" on it. Of the 54% who answered negatively, 17% said they do not rely on Rabin "at all," 20% said they "don't rely" on the premier and 17% percent that they "don't much rely" on him.



'In case go-ahead given' Police ready for Arafat visit

BILL HUTMAN

SECURITY forces have drawn up contingency plans for the arrival of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Jerusalem, a senior police officer told *The Jerusalem Post* over the weekend.

The officer emphasized no date had been set for the visit and that it did not appear to be imminent. "You have to ask (Prime Minister Yitzhak) Rabin if you want to know when Arafat will come," the officer said. "We are only doing our job."

Israel Radio Friday reported that plans drawn up for such a visit include the use of some 10,000 policemen. The Itim news agency reported Arafat would come to Jerusalem Wednesday.

"Police have no knowledge of any intent on the part of Yasser Arafat to visit Jerusalem," the police spokesman said in reaction to the report.

Police were prepared, "as they should be," for "all sorts of incidents in Judea and Samaria," the spokesman added in a statement.

The police source said the figure mentioning 10,000 policemen was exaggerated.

"We have to be prepared in the event the go-ahead is given for Arafat to come to Jerusalem," the source said, when asked why if

there are no concrete plans for an Arafat visit, plans to secure one were already drawn up.

Arafat himself told Peace Now leaders Friday that all administrative functions of autonomy will be centered in Jericho, and Orient House activities will remain low profile. During a meeting with Peace Now's Janet Aviad and Tzili Reshef in Tunis, Arafat urged that no artificial crisis be created surrounding Orient House's activities.

"Jerusalem for Peace" is the new slogan of the Palestinian leadership to replace "Land for Peace" according to Sakher Habash, a Fatah Revolutionary Council member, in Tunis. The change is meant to emphasize Palestinian resentment at seeing Jerusalem kept out of the interim accord, the Jerusalem daily *Al-Kuds* reported Friday.

Meanwhile, Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer yesterday called for "massive building in parts of Jerusalem where there is an overwhelming Arab majority."

"I believe that a massive system of building and road construction in eastern Jerusalem is the true answer to the Palestinians about the letter Shimon Peres wrote to the



Palestinian and Israeli youth demonstrate on Friday on the Ramallah-Jerusalem Highway, carrying placards that called for Jerusalem to be "two capitals."

lem must be strengthened with widespread Jewish settlements and by increasing employment in the city. This the main thing that should be done now in Jerusalem after the damage caused by Peres's letter."

Palestinian and Israeli peace activists held a joint demonstration

late Norwegian foreign minister regarding the Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem. Jerusalem has been and continues to be beyond any discussion, and the less we speak about Jerusalem, the better," he told Army Radio.

On the same broadcast, Likud MK Dan Meridor said: "Jerusa-

last night in northern Jerusalem, calling for the city to be made the joint capitals of a future Palestinian state and Israel.

Demonstrators waived banners declaring, "East Jerusalem is the capital of the Palestinian state" and "Jerusalem - The capital of two states."

Christopher can only look for clarification

ANALYSIS

DAVID MAKOVSKY

BEFORE every visit to the Middle East - and another one is tentatively scheduled for around June 22 - Secretary of State Warren Christopher dampens expectations.

Recently, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin did it for him, plunging expectations lower than the Dead Sea. He recently told a parliamentary panel that the Christopher visit has "exhausted themselves."

Indeed, this Christopher visit is not likely to be any different than past trips. Washington also sees this upcoming visit as not bridging gaps between Israel and Syria, but rather further clarifying each party's positions.

The US does not believe that either side is ready for revising positions presented during Christopher's visit in early May. If the US is quietly formulating its own bridging proposals, they are not scheduled to be presented during this trip.

The US is not deterred by the lack of progress. It believes both Israel and Syria realize there is only limited time to make a deal. At a recent briefing, a top IDF military official said all sides give these talks no longer than one year for a deal to be signed, since afterwards Israel will become preoccupied with pre-election jockeying.

However, the political timetable in Israel is not the only factor that

may lead Syria to wake up. Arab partners have broken away from the restrictive Madrid framework, which required all Arab neighbors to negotiate simultaneously with Israel in Washington.

Palestinians did this last September once it signed the separate Oslo accords, and Amman did it last week by separating its own economic talks with Israel from the broader, moribund framework.

Truculent statements notwithstanding, Washington believes that Damascus knows where its interests lie. The US did not have a hard time convincing Damascus to restrain Hizbullah from further action against civilian targets inside Israel after the recent Katyusha attacks fired on the Galilee. Damascus also conveyed this position to visiting Iranian Foreign Minister and Hizbullah patron Ali Akbar Velayati.

The US hopes Damascus will engage in some form of public diplomacy in advance of Christopher's visit to improve the sour atmosphere between Syria and Israel. The Americans believe Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has so far done his share of public diplomacy by announcing last month that he favored dismantling Golan settlements in exchange for peace.

High Court to rehear appeal of families in Tze'elim-2 tragedy

ALON PINKAS

THE High Court of Justice will reconsider the petitions made by the families of four soldiers killed in the November 1992 Tze'elim-2 accident, asking that they be allowed to attend the trial of the two officers charged with negligence and recklessness leading to the accident.

The families appealed to the High Court last Wednesday, but the issue was deferred to the military court in Tel Aviv. Following a day's deliberation, the military court Thursday rejected the families' plea, claiming that the exercise during which the accident occurred was secret and that during the trial, the elite unit's special methods, doctrine and training would be discussed.

But the military court did allow for the families to resubmit their appeal to the High Court, saying that the trial itself would not begin until the appeal has been heard.

The families had said in their appeal that since the trial involves

their sons' deaths, it is appropriate and serves justice and the truth that they be present.

On trial are two of the unit's officers, Major K. and Captain A. The major was the direct commander of the exercise, while the captain was responsible for the misfiring of a missile which killed five soldiers and injured six others.

Following that decision, the families, represented by their lawyer, Eliad Shraga, appealed again to the High Court. Judges Ya'acov Kedmi, Yitzhak Zamir and Eliyahu Matza will hear the appeal Friday.

The officers' trial was to begin Tuesday, but in light of the High Court's decision the military court may postpone it pending the appeal.

It is expected that if the military court decides to proceed anyway, the families will ask for an injunction, citing Thursday's decision by the military court allowing them the benefit of another appeal.

Ten thousand attend Satmar rebbe's 'tish'

HERB KEINON

FOUR policemen were lightly injured and four haredim arrested last night when haredim stoned cars on Bar-Ilan Street after the road had been re-opened.

The main artery had been closed for the first time over Shabbat to accommodate a *tish* (festive meal) held Friday night by the Satmar Rebbe, Rabbi Moshe Teitelbaum.

Some 10,000 people attended the *tish*, held in a tent set up especially for the occasion, near the new Satmar yeshiva dedicated last week in northern Jerusalem.

The *tish* ended at about 3:30 Saturday morning. At the meal, Teitelbaum gave a 45-minute discourse on the weekly Tora portion, Korah. In the speech, Teitelbaum said that just as the Jews of antiquity were warned to stay away from the rebellious Korah, so must the hassidim today continue to remain completely apart from the Zionists.

Some 100 leading rabbis of the

anti-Zionist Eda Haredit sat at the head table with Teitelbaum. But not all those who attended the *tish* were anti-Zionists, with a smattering of people wearing knitted kippot among those pushing to catch a glimpse of the rebbe.

Haredim gathered near the barriers closing off Bar-Ilan Street all Friday night, yelling "Shabbos" at cars that approached the road from side streets that had not been closed. Several taxi drivers stopped and argued with the haredim, and police were called to prevent clashes.

Haredim claimed the closing of Bar-Ilan, which separates several haredi neighborhoods from one another, proved that traffic could be routed elsewhere and the road closed every Shabbat. Haredi politicians have long pressed for the Shabbat closing of the road.

Police, however, insisted this was a one-time closure and should not be viewed as a precedent.

Tsur quits Third Way

SARAH HONIG

AGRICULTURE Minister Ya'acov Tsur announced Friday that he is quitting the Third Way circle, formed primarily within the Labor Party last week.

Tsur explained that his move arises from what he calls "too much politics in the Third Way. We were supposed to be an ideological circle which would deliberate issues on the theoretical and academic plane and not play political games."

Among the political games Tsur cited were meetings with Likud MKs. However, these meetings did not take place within the Third Way framework, but under the auspices of what came to be known as the Kfar Vitkin circle, a moshav that is home to Labor MK Gedalya Gal, who hosted the first get-together with Likud MKs recently.

Gal said that his grouping's dialogue will continue and another meeting is scheduled next week at the home of Likud MK Michael

Eitan in Kochav Yair.

However, some of those taking part in the Third Way are the same MKs who participate in the Kfar Vitkin Circle, like Labor MKs Ori Orr and Eli Goldschmidt.

The Third Way itself invited Likud personalities like Maj.-Gen. (res.) Yossi Peled to its opening symposium, but Peled said he accepted the invitation though he has no intention of joining what has turned out to be a Labor political grouping.

Third Way members expressed no sorrow over Tsur's move, and one of its founders, Yehuda Harel of the Golan Heights, argued that Tsur succumbed to political pressures and was not a vital figure in founding and organizing the circle.

Tsur is indeed seen in Labor as having been frightened away by the hawkish image of the group and the report that National Religious Party MK Hanan Porat helped fund the group.

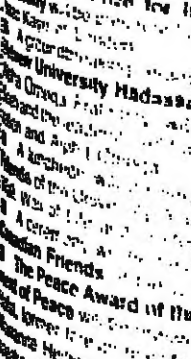
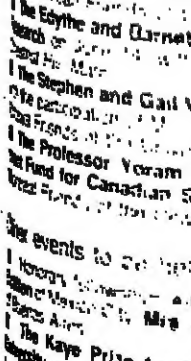
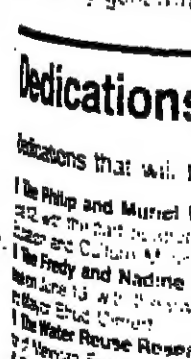
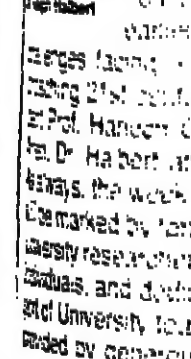
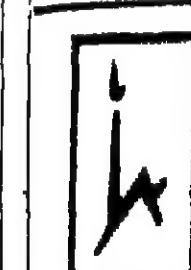


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arification
AKOVSKY
may lead Syria to wake up. And
partners have broken away from
the restrictive Madrid framework,
which required all Arab neighbors
to negotiate simultaneously with
Israel in Washington.
Palestinians did this last Sep-
tember once it signed the separate
Oslo accords, and Amman did a
week by separating its own
economic talks with Israel from
the broader political
framework.
Toufic statements noted
that Damascus believes
interests. The US did not have
to restrain Hizbullah from its
action against civilian targets
in the aftermath of the recent
Damascus bombings. The
Damascenes also conveyed this
position to visiting Iranian Foreign
Minister and Hizbullah patron Ali
Akbar Velayati.
The US hopes Damascus will
engage in some form of public
diplomacy in advance of Chama-
doun's visit to improve the
atmosphere between Syria and
Israel. The Americans believe
so far down his share of public
diplomacy by announcing in
month that he favored dismantling
Golan settlements in exchange for
peace.

Palestinians get \$42m. immediate aid

World Bank says Palestinian Authority is fully funded until end of August

PARIS (Reuters) - The Palestinians won \$42 million in immediate aid from international donors on Friday to pay their police force and start up self-government in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, with a pledge of more cash soon.
The World Bank said the money meant the new Palestinian Authority was fully funded until the end of August.
Israel said it had prevented Jerusalem from being named as the seat of the Palestinian economic development council, as a May 14 Palestinian decree had proclaimed.
Palestinian chief delegate Nabil Sha'ath told reporters he was satisfied the Paris meeting had made significant progress towards making Israeli-Palestinian agreement work on the ground.
"Of course we did not cover all our requirements but you can't get everything you want at one go. We were looking for \$70 million, but that's a good starting average," Sha'ath said.
Several countries promised to top up their contributions at another meeting in Paris on July 11, he said.
The cash will make it possible to pay 3,000 Palestinian policemen and launch projects to clean up Gaza and rehabilitate prisoners and wounded Palestinians, employing 15,000 people for three months.

"I told them it costs so much less to make a success story than to bail people out of a catastrophe," Sha'ath said. "We need their help so we can dispense with it a little later."
The Israeli delegation said in a statement that "Israel insisted during the talks that Jerusalem should not be mentioned as seat of the Palestinian Economic Council for Reconstruction and Development, although that was the Palestinians' intention."
Instead, it was agreed that PECO offices would open in Gaza and Jericho, and the opening of other offices could only be decided by common agreement.
Norwegian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jan Egeland chaired the talks at the French Finance Ministry in a drive to turn \$675 million in aid pledges for this year into hard cash.
He said donors "recognized the acute need for money today."
The money will be deposited in a fund named after the late Norwegian foreign minister Johann Jorgen Holst, who brokered last year's Israel-PLO accord.
Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir strongly supported the Palestinian request for immediate aid. "Our political agreement has to be matched by probably the most important ingredient to make the process a success - the economic one," he told reporters.

Palestinian woman killed by soldiers in Ramallah

Jerusalem Post Staff

SOLDIERS shot and killed a Palestinian woman during clashes in Ramallah yesterday. Palestinian hospital officials said.
They said Siham Sweity, 37, was brought to the hospital with gunshot wounds to the chest and head. She died shortly after arriving.
Witnesses said Sweity, a bystander, was hit when soldiers fired on protesters who were throwing rocks.
The army confirmed Sweity's killing.
Meanwhile, Egyptian officials said yesterday that hundreds more Palestinian policemen were due to cross into Gaza last night and today from Rafiah.
The Rafiah-based information office of Egyptian Brig. Yusef Abul-Gheit put the number at 1,430, which could include up to 400 Palestinians from Yemen and Libya whose passage Israel previously rejected.
Abul-Gheit's spokesman said the contingent arrived in Egypt from Libya last Thursday and would be at Rafiah "Saturday evening or Sunday morning early. It is our mission to move them in immediately."
The spokesman said the troops heading in this weekend could be the last batch, because the Palestinians have a June 17 deadline. He did not explain, but PLO chief Yasser Arafat, head of the autonomy commission, is expected to arrive in Jericho at about that time.
Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported that the head of the Palestinian Police force, Gen. Abdel-Razak al-Meguidah, had left Rafiah for Gaza and Jericho to "check security and the police deployment there" in preparation for Arafat's arrival.
In Rafiah, Egyptian Col. Salah Osman said by telephone that some of the 1,430 Palestinian police already had arrived from bases in several countries by late afternoon yesterday.
In another development, Pales-



The brother of Siham Sweity, who was killed in Ramallah yesterday, stands over her body.

Palestinian Police head declares: PLO fighting battle of construction

LAMIA LAHOUD

FOR foreign diplomats and international organizations, Brig.-Gen. Hajj Tawfik Jaber is the official address of the Palestinian government in Jericho.
Jaber, who heads the Palestinian Police in Jericho, now presides over the al-Aksa compound, located in the former Israeli military government headquarters. Until the new Palestinian Authority moves to Jericho, Jaber and his forces are responsible for all aspects of Palestinian life.
The 50-year-old commander had been the commander of the Palestinian forces in south Lebanon, and was hunted by Israel during the Lebanon War. He managed to hide in the Bekaa valley. In 1983, he joined PLO chairman Yasser Arafat in Tripoli during the Syrian bombardments of the city and left Lebanon for Tunis later that year with the rest of the PLO leadership.
"Peace can only be made between enemies. Some of those Israeli officers I am dealing with today were the same people who chased me in Lebanon," he said with a smile.

LAMIA LAHOUD

Jaber has even set up an information center, headed by Mohammad Abu Shaker, which deals with journalists and publishes its own daily newsletter.
"We are now fighting the battle of construction," said Jaber. "After 27 years of occupation, our infrastructure is destroyed and our society needs to be developed. The Palestinians need to build housing quickly for those who are coming from abroad, like the members of the authority and the refugees."
Adds Abu Shaker: "The 800-man police force in Jericho had to leave their families in Iraq and Jordan because there are no housing facilities for them anywhere in Jericho."
Jaber stressed that the unemployment in the area could endanger the peace process. Jobs could be created in the Jericho area by building factories for agricultural products, he suggested, while the Palestinians also need to invest in building vocational training centers and rehabilitation centers for

ex-prisoners.

All these projects need international funding, he said. He complained that the police force lacks money and equipment to carry out its functions and provide security.
"I don't see how Yasser Arafat can come to Jericho before the security forces are built up," he said, adding, however, that he was nevertheless preparing with his staff for the arrival of the PLO chairman.
Speaking to a group of visiting Norwegian students, Jaber ridiculed the international help received so far. "Your government has sent us some uniforms which don't fit our policemen," he said.
Jaber, who was commander of the Palestinian Liberation Army forces in Iraq, blames the international community for investing a lot of money in regional conflicts like the Gulf war, but not enough in making the peace process work.
He warned that without international funds, the whole autonomy deal may be at risk. "We will do our best to make it work, but we need help from the world," he said.

Likud calls for reappraisal of Syria after new arms deal

MOSCOW has agreed to sell Syria \$500 million worth of anti-tank weapons and radar, according to the Lebanese newspaper Al Asfir. Western sources say the Syrians are also interested in fighter planes and missiles.
Following news of the deal, signed in Damascus Thursday, the head of the Likud's foreign relations desk Zalmann Shoval called on Israel and the US to reappraise all the fundamental positions in the negotiations with Syria.
"After the incident involving the letter on Jerusalem, it's difficult to relate to any statement by the Syrian government without suspicion. For this reason, despite the denials, the reports from various Arab sources that Israel has already agreed to a general withdrawal from the Golan Heights are cause for concern," he said.
"The possibility that the security area formed by the Golan opposite Syria, which is increasing its military strength, may be abandoned is worrisome," he added. (Itim)

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

57TH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Board of Governors convenes this week for its 57th annual meeting, the first such full board meeting to be presided over by Dr. Ralph Halbert of Toronto, elected last year as board chairman. The meeting will deal with issues of great importance affecting the University as it recovers from the effects of a prolonged academic strike earlier this year and makes plans to meet the challenges facing Israel and the Jewish people in the approaching 21st century. Reports will be presented by President Prof. Hanoch Gutfreund, Rector Prof. Yehoshua Ben-Arieh, Dr. Halbert and others.
As always, the week of the Board of Governors meeting also will be marked by forums reflecting issues being dealt with by University researchers, ceremonies granting honors to worthy individuals, and dedications expressing gratitude for the support of University teaching and research and student welfare provided by generous friends from all over the world.



A campus scene on Mount Scopus

Board Members, Guests and Observers

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem welcomes the following Governors, guests and observers from abroad for the 57th meeting of the Board and associated events:

- ARGENTINA: MRS. SIMONE MALLAH, MR. & MRS. MANUEL SIELECKY; AUSTRALIA: MR. RON CASTAN, MR. & MRS. LADY COWEN, MR. & MRS. RICHARD DREYFUS, MRS. PEARL LIPSHITZ, MR. & MRS. ROBERT SAMON, MR. STEVEN SKALA, PROF. & MRS. LESLIE WALLER; AUSTRIA: MR. & MRS. PETER LANDSBERG, MR. & MRS. DENISE FELD; CANADA: MR. & MRS. SHLOMO KATZ, MR. & MRS. LEON HERZOG; CHINA: MR. & MRS. ISRAEL H. ASER, MR. & MRS. DEBRA BAER, MRS. DORIS BALSHINE, MRS. NERI BLOOMFIELD, MRS. MARIA BONI, MR. & MRS. ABIE ENGELS, MR. LOUIS FREIBERG, MR. & MRS. LEON GLASSMAN, MR. ABIE GRAY, DR. & MRS. PAUL HICKER, DR. & MRS. GERALD HUBERT, DR. & MRS. HERBERT NADOLNY, MR. & MRS. STEPHEN LIPPER, MRS. BERTA LUNENFELD, MR. & MRS. MELVYN WOLFOND, MRS. ESTHER WOLFOND, MRS. JENNIE WONG; CHILE: MRS. LEA PAZ; COLOMBIA: MR. & MRS. LAZAR GILINSKY; DENMARK: DR. & MRS. HANS WEINBERGER; FRANCE: MR. & MRS. NAAM ARDITI, MR. JEAN ARNET, MRS. JANNIE ATTAL, DR. LUCIEN BOUCCARA, MR. & MRS. DAVID COHEN, MRS. LINA FISCHER-HANZAY, MR. LUCIEN KALFON, MR. & MRS. CLAUDE KELLMAN, MRS. VICTORIE KELLMAN, MRS. ODETTE KURZ, MRS. YVETTE MIRMAN, MR. PHILIPPE NAHMIAS, MR. PAUL RINGOLD, MR. & MRS. JAN RIVDI, MRS. STELLA ROZAN, MRS. REGINE SERPER, MR. & MRS. ALAIN SMADJA, MRS. RACHEL ZILBERBERG; GERMANY: MRS. CHARLOTTE GOLDFARB, PROF. & MRS. JOSEF SCHALL, DR. & MRS. HANS-JURGEN SEEBERGER; GREECE: MR. & MRS. ISAAC BECKER, MR. & MRS. SYLVAIN BEISER, MRS. JULIO BOTTON, MRS. RACHEL KLACHOY, MRS. LETICIA KALB, MR. ERWIN WEICHEL, MRS. CLARA WEIL, MR. & MRS. LAZLO WEISZ, MR. & MRS. ALEJANDRO ZICHIN; HUNGARY: MR. & MRS. FREDY HERRMANN; INDIA: MRS. BERNICE BEARE, MR. REG DONNER, MR. & MRS. LESLIE FRANKEL, MR. & MRS. PHILIP JACOBSON, MR. JUSTICE, MRS. RICHARD GOLDSTONE, MR. & MRS. MICHAEL KATZ, MRS. QUEENIE LANDAU, MR. & MRS. HILLARD LEIBOWITZ, MR. HANNS SAENGER, MR. ANTHONY SPITZ, MRS. ESTELLE YACH; ITALY: MRS. ROSA CASTILLO; JAPAN: MR. & MRS. RICHARD BOLLAG, DR. & MRS. ERIC HAUF, MR. & MRS. DAVID WOLACH; KENYA: MR. & MRS. ROBERT ASA, MR. MORDO DINAR, MR. & MRS. GREGORY SAGOL; KOREA: DR. & MRS. KENNETH ALBERTMAN, DR. & MRS. BASIL BARD, MR. & MRS. ROBERT BERNKOFF, MRS. SUSAN COLLIER, MR. & MRS. DAVID DENT, MRS. MYRTLE FRANKLIN-ELLENBOGEN, MR. & MRS. MICHAEL GEE, MR. STEPHEN GOLDMAN, JUDGE & MRS. CLIVE CAULMAN, MR. & MRS. ISAC KAYE, MR. ALAN MORGENTHAU, MR. & MRS. NORMAN NAFTALIN, PROF. & MRS. ALBERT NEUBERGER, DR. LEONARD POLONSKY, MR. & MRS. JOHN SACHS, MR. & MRS. DAVID SAPPIN, MRS. CORAL SEBAG-MONTFERRE, MR. GEDREY SIMONDS, DR. JOHN SLOME, MR. & MRS. FRED WORMS; UNITED STATES: PROF. HOWARD ADELSON, MRS. SARA ADELSON, MR. & MRS. BRIAN BARNETT, MR. & MRS. PHILIP BERNMAN, MR. & MRS. KEN BIALKIN, MR. ALAN BERNMAN, MRS. NANCY BLOCK, MR. STANLEY M. BOGEN, MR. & MRS. B. BROOKS, MRS. WILLIAM BROWN, MRS. DEBORAH CHODROW, MR. & MRS. WILLARD CHODOW, MRS. LONNY DARWIN, PROF. GEORGE FEHER, MR. DALCEY FEICH, MRS. SALLY FLEG, MRS. NICOLE FOGEL, DR. SUSAN GITELESON, MR. & MRS. LAWRENCE GLICK, MR. & MRS. MARVIN GOLDSTEIN, DR. & MRS. LEONARD GOTTLEB, MR. & MRS. MARTIN HECHT, MR. & MRS. LOUIS KATZ, MRS. CARMELA KALMANSON, MRS. DEBORAH KAPLAN, MR. & MRS. BEN KARASICK, MR. & MRS. HARVEY KRUGER, DR. & MRS. SAUNDY KUNIN, MR. FRED LAFER, MR. & MRS. WOLF LESLAW, DR. JOSEPH LIEBERMAN, MRS. BARBARA & MR. MORTON MANDEL, MR. JACK MANDEL, MR. DANIEL MANSOUR, MRS. RHONA MILLER SCHWARTZ, MR. & MRS. JOEL MOSKOWITZ, MRS. HEIDI MUNDAY, PROF. & MRS. THEODORE RAB, MR. MAX RATHNER, MR. & MRS. JAMES RATHNER, MR. & MRS. RON RATHNER, MR. & MRS. CHARLES RATHNER, DR. & MRS. MARK RATHNER, DR. & MRS. STEPHEN ROSENBERG, MR. & MRS. SAMUEL ROTHBERG, MR. & MRS. MICHAEL ROTHBERG, MR. VIDAL SASSOON, MRS. EDEN SASSOON, MR. DAVID SASSOON, MR. & MRS. FRED SCHWARTZ, MR. & MRS. FLOYD SEGEL, DR. & MRS. ROGER SPOTT, MR. & MRS. BARNETT TUBINS, MRS. ROBIN WALPERT; VENEZUELA: DR. & MRS. NUSIM BEER, MRS. MARITZA ROKHOMSKI, MR. & MRS. ELISER ROTKOFF, MRS. GISELA SANCOSKY, MRS. CLARA SCHNEIDERMAN.

Dedications and Special Events

Dedications that will be taking place this week:

- The Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Biblical Archaeology on June 12, with the participation of Mr. & Mrs. Berman of Allentown, Pa., and Education and Culture Minister Amnon Rubinstein.
- The Fredy and Nadine Hermann Graduate School of Applied Science on June 13, with the participation of Mr. & Mrs. Hermann of Monaco and Mayor Ehud Olmert.
- The Water Reuse Research Laboratory on June 14, with the participation of Mexican Friends of the University.
- The Edythe and Bernett C. Tobins Funds for Cancer and Diabetes Research on June 14, with the participation of Mr. & Mrs. Tobins of Chestnut Hill, Mass.
- The Stephen and Gail Victor Centre for Trial Advocacy on June 15, with the participation of Mr. & Mrs. Victor of Ottawa and members of the Ottawa Friends of the University.
- The Professor Yoram Ben-Porath Memorial Scholarship Endowment Fund for Canadian Students on June 15, with the participation of Montreal Friends of the University.

Other events to be held this week:

- Honorary fellowships will be presented on June 12 to Dotly and Julio Botton of Mexico City, Mrs. Jose Dent of London and Mrs. Simone Mallah of Buenos Aires.
- The Kaye Prize for Innovations and Inventions at the Hebrew University will be presented on June 13, with the participation of Mr. & Mrs. Isaac Kaye of London.
- A groundbreaking ceremony will be held June 14 for the new wing of the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Dental Medicine, founded by the Alpha Omega Fraternity, with the participation of Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and the leadership of the Hebrew University, Hadassah Medical Organization and Alpha Omega.
- A luncheon will be held June 14 honoring the French and Turkish Friends of the University, followed by dedication of plaques on the Founders Wall, Wall of Life and in student dormitories.
- A ceremony will be held June 15 marking the 50th anniversary of the Canadian Friends of the University.
- The Peace Award of the Harry S. Truman Institute for the Advancement of Peace will be presented posthumously on June 16 to Johan Jorgen Holst, former foreign minister of Norway. Accepting will be his widow, Mrs. Marianne Holberg, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin will be the guest speaker. The event will be held at noon in the Handler Auditorium in the Davis Building on the Mount Scopus campus, and the public is invited.

HONORARY DEGREES AND PRIZES

Honorary doctorates and prizes will be conferred at the opening session of the Board of Governors on Monday, June 13, at 5:30 p.m. at the Rothberg Amphitheater on Mount Scopus. Finance Minister Avraham Shohat will be the guest speaker. The public is invited to attend.

The following persons will receive honorary doctorates:
Justice Richard Goldstone of South Africa, distinguished jurist and active friend of the University for many years.
Dr. Gerald Halbert of Canada, prominent Canadian Jewish community leader and key supporter of the University.
Fredy Hermann of Monaco, dedicated Zionist who has shown a strong commitment to the University.
Prof. Wolf Leslaw of the U.S., pioneering scholar of Semitic languages at the University of California at Los Angeles and widely known for his extensive studies in Ethiopia, documenting the Ethiopian language and its dialects.
Prof. George Feher of the U.S., internationally known professor of physics at the University of California at San Diego, heavily involved in Israeli scientific development, and a frequent teacher at the Hebrew University's Faculty of Science.
Max Rathner of the U.S., prominent Cleveland businessman and philanthropist who has been a loyal supporter of Israel from its earliest days as well as a staunch supporter of the University.
Vidal Sassoon of the U.S., internationally known businessman, Los Angeles community leader, activist in the battle against antisemitism and generous supporter of the University.



Fredy Hermann, Max Rathner, Professor Wolf Leslaw, Professor George Feher, Vidal Sassoon, Professor Josef Stefan Schell, Naomi Shemer, Professor Ze'ev Ben-Hayyim, Rabbi Aharon Lichtenstein

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170 Rwandans feared butchered by militiamen

RWANDAN Hutu militiamen seized 170 mostly Tutsi people from a religious compound in Kigali in front of two European priests who said yesterday they feared all had been butchered.

Fathers Henri Blanchard, from France, and German Otto Mayer told reporters the militiamen forced their way into the compound in Nyamirambo district on Friday and ferried the civilians away in a truck.

Mayer said they later saw the same truck, surrounded by angry militiamen, with 10 bodies on and around the vehicle.

"There were 10 (bodies), some of whom we recognised, on the ground and on the truck. To get past they had to remove the bodies," said Mayer.

The 170 Rwandans being sheltered by the priests were among thousands of civilians trapped behind government or rebel lines in the embattled capital. A desperately under-strength United Nations force says the civilians are in constant danger of death and has been trying to evacuate them.

Some 2,300 people have been evacuated by the UN across battle lines in the capital, but the main obstacle to this process has come from Hutu militiamen blamed for the deaths of countless thousands in Rwanda since early April.

The priests, who escaped to a rebel-held part of the city yesterday, said a mob of 30 militiamen led by a man called Kigindi came to their compound and declared they wanted to evacuate all the civilians.

The priests refused to open the door to be building where the people were sheltering, so Kigindi and the others tried to force it by shooting at it and hacking at it with an axe.

When this did not work, they threw a teargas grenade into the kitchen and finally got the door open, after which they made several trips to ferry the people away.

Mayer, 47, said he tried to run for help at the nearby College St. Andre, where government soldiers are based and where hundreds of other mainly Tutsi civilians are sheltering.

A soldier stopped him at a roadblock and turned him away.

As he ran back, a mortar bomb fired from rebel lines exploded close to him, wounding him in the left arm.

Going to seek medical help the two men were turned back at a roadblock manned by militiamen. A local government official came to their aid and after they passed the roadblock they saw the truck surrounded by corpses and militiamen.

"They were really crazy, very angry," said Mayer.

The vehicle was about 150 metres from a police station, although

the priests said no regular police or government forces took part in the abductions.

In the weeks before the abduction, militiamen often came to the priests threatening to kill the people in their compound.

"They told us we will kill your people," said Mayer.

Blanchard, 58, said they were speaking out so that the world would do something to prevent more carnage in a bloodbath in which aid workers estimate 500,000 people have been killed.

Meanwhile, rebel and government commanders met yesterday to discuss a cease-fire proposed by the United Nations to permit urgently needed deliveries of food and medicine to those trapped in the besieged capital.

Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, deputy commander of the UN force, chaired the talks amid a lull in the fighting that has raged in the tiny Central African nation over the past nine weeks.

Pierre Mehu, the UN spokesman in Kigali, said he had no details about the talks, which were being held in the UN compound.

But he said the United Nations was seeking guarantees from the warring parties that they would not fire on convoys evacuating some of the 10,000 people under its protection in a stadium, a church and a hotel in Kigali.

The evacuation was suspended more than a week ago after a UN convoy carrying refugees came under fire twice.

The United Nations and aid groups also have been unable to mount a large-scale humanitarian program because of continuing clashes.

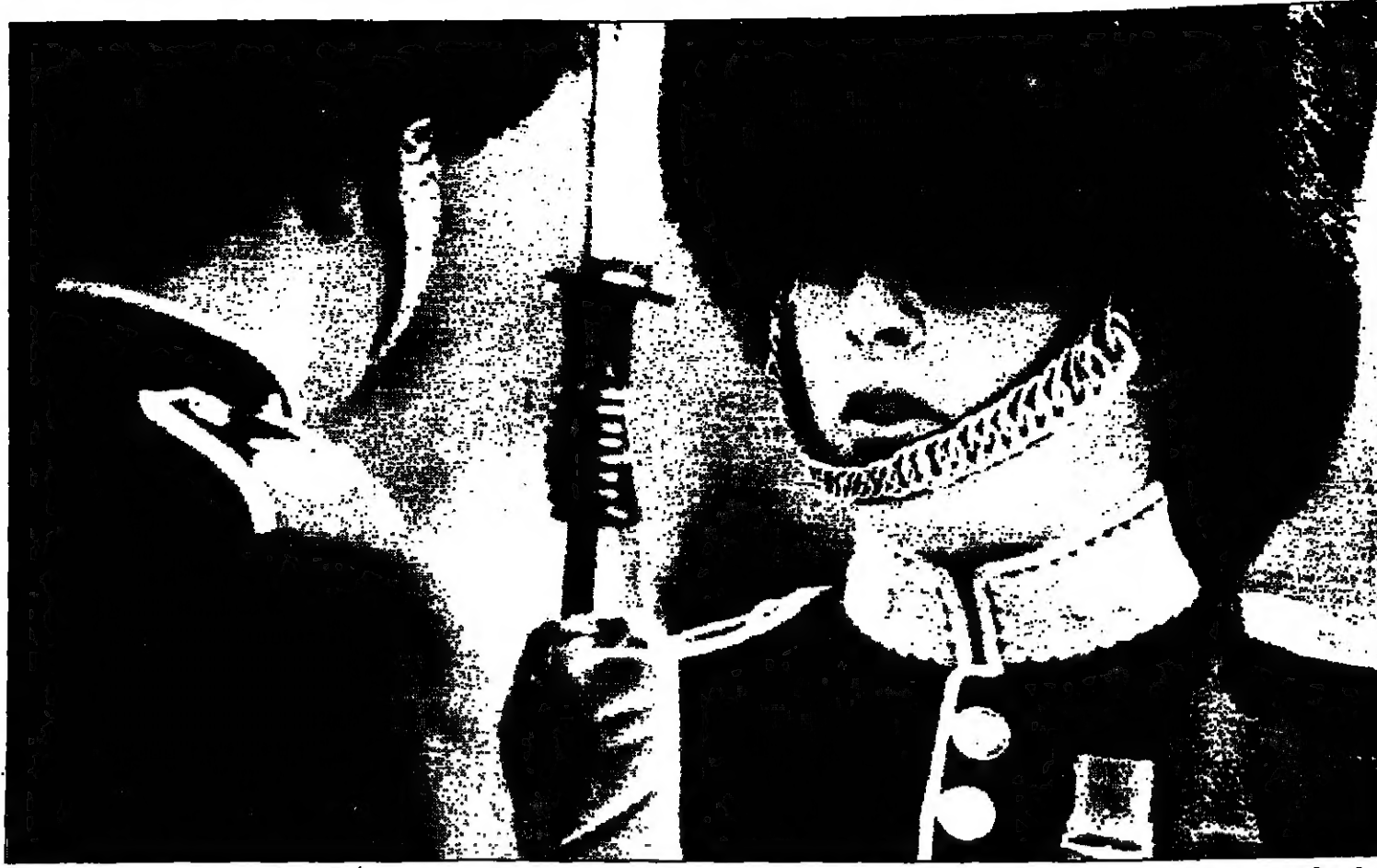
Fighting between the government forces of the majority Hutu ethnic group and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front, dominated by the minority Tutsis, began after the Hutu president was killed in a mysterious plane crash April 6.

Most of the estimated 200,000 people killed were Tutsi civilians, slaughtered by government-trained Hutu militiamen.

Lt. Gen. Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian commander of the 450-strong UN force, estimated Friday that 2.5 million people inside the mountainous nation have been displaced and are running low on food.

The battle is both a civil and ethnic conflict. The rebels say they are fighting a corrupt dictatorship. At the same time, centuries-old animosities between the Hutus, about 90 percent of the population, and the Tutsis, about 10 percent, adds a volatile mix of emotion to the fire.

The bloodbath reignited a 3-year-old civil war that had been stilled by a cease-fire agreement last August. (News agencies)



An officer of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards makes a final inspection of his soldiers who formed part of the guard of honor for the Trooping of the Color parade, which celebrates the Queen's official birthday. (Reuters)

Pop star Phil Collins wins royal honor

LONDON (Reuters) - British rock star Phil Collins was honoured by Britain's Queen Elizabeth yesterday for his charity work.

The 42-year-old singer, who won fame with rock group Genesis before becoming a solo performer, was made a Lieutenant in the Royal Victorian Order.

It is a personal recognition bestowed by the Queen for services to the realm. The rock star works for the Prince's Trust, which helps disadvantaged young people.

Alongside Collins, former England soccer star Bobby Charlton and actor Alec Guinness were among 1,000 Britons honoured by the queen.

Tim Rice, who linked up with Andrew Lloyd Webber to write a

string of sell-out musicals, actress Diana Rigg and Lord Owen, the EC's peace negotiator in Yugoslavia, were also honoured in a list to mark the head of state's official birthday.

Among the politicians, civil servants and captains of industry who received awards, road sweeper Philip Mitchell and Alec Collyer, still helping school children to cross the road at 91, became Members of the British Empire (MBE).

Alec Guinness, already a knight, and Owen, a member of the House of Lords, were made Companions of Honour.

Guinness, 80, has carved out a 50-year career in movies like *Oliver Twist*, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Lawrence of Arabia*, *Dr Zhivago*, and *Star Wars*. He

shrewdly negotiated a share of that film's huge takings instead of a flat fee.

Charlton, who helped England win the World Cup in 1966 with brother Jack, was made a knight, meaning he will now be known as Sir Bobby. Rice and conductor Simon Rattle were also knighted.

Rigg, once the leather-clad heroine of the popular crime series *The Avengers* and more recently a star in classical plays such as *Medea*, was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE), one step above an OBE.

Other sportsmen and women to receive honours included Caribbean cricketer Viv Richards (OBE), world champion swimmer Karen Pickering (MBE) and former

world boxing champion Barry McGuigan (MBE).

Larry Hollingsworth, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in former Yugoslavia, was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE).

Major, who has vowed to try to create a classless society in Britain, is trying to base honours more on merit and invited Britons to nominate people they deemed worthy of what are popularly known as "sponges".

Officials said a third of the 33 knighthoods and about one quarter of all the honours resulted from such nominations. Since March 1993, they said around 8,000 individuals had been nominated for honours.

Seoul, US, Japan back N. Korean sanctions

SEOUL (Reuters) - Seoul, Washington and Tokyo agreed yesterday to push for measured sanctions against North Korea for its refusal to allow international inspection of its nuclear program, while leaving the door open to negotiations.

Peter Tarnoff, US undersecretary of state for political affairs, met South Korean President Kim Young-sam and other South Korean officials in Seoul to discuss ways to force Pyongyang into full disclosure of its nuclear capabilities.

Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa met separately with Kim and Foreign Minister Han Sang-joo for similar talks.

A presidential aide said Kim and Tarnoff shared the view that the imposition of sanctions on North Korea should be proposed as early as possible at the United Nations. He said Kakizawa told

Kim Japan backed sanctions.

At a news conference before leaving Seoul, Tarnoff declined to give a time frame for a sanctions resolution, but said a draft was being drawn up that would be ready "very long".

Asked about concerns of a Chinese veto of a UN resolution, given Beijing's stated opposition to this method of dealing with the crisis, Tarnoff said: "I hope and expect that China will find a way to associate itself with international action, given the seriousness of the situation."

The nuclear crisis was triggered by an announcement last week by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that by removing fuel from a nuclear reactor, North Korea had made it impossible for IAEA experts to determine whether nuclear material had been diverted for military use.

Premier says India keeps its nuclear option open

INDIA'S Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said yesterday that India would keep its option open on making a nuclear bomb.

"We do not want to give up the choice of producing a bomb," he said, rejecting the demand of the right-wing opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) that India should exercise its option and produce a bomb now.

The leader of India's main opposition party said on Friday the country should build nuclear weapons, accusing the government of bending to US pressure and taking a soft line against Pakistan.

This is not a question of one-upmanship, Rao said at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the ruling Congress party's mid-term review of his three-year-old government.

"We have to consider the devel-

oping situation in the world on nuclear disarmament and then decide our future course of action."

"These are weapons of mass destruction and we can not play with them," Rao, who is also the president of the ruling Congress Party, said.

The international community meanwhile, led by nuclear powers the United States and Britain, on Friday condemned China's latest underground nuclear test and said it was a blow to talks on a comprehensive test ban.

China announced earlier it had carried out the explosion but gave no other details of its first test since October 1993. The announcement coincided with tension over a suspected nuclear programme in neighbouring North Korea.

(Reuters)

Drunken Swedish gunman kills 7

STOCKHOLM (AP) - An army officer fatally shot five members of a women's army auxiliary unit and two passersby in a park in a central Swedish town early yesterday, police said. They said it was the worst violent crime in modern Swedish history.

The 24-year-old gunman was captured after a shootout with police and confessed, police said. He was hospitalized with a gunshot wound in the hip.

His name was not released, but police said he apparently was drunk at the time of the killings in Falun, an industrial and winter resort town about 230 kilometers (145 miles) northwest of Stockholm.

A sixth woman also was wounded, and was hospitalized in good condition, said police spokesman Karl-Ivar Nilsson.

The violence of the attack was jarring in Sweden, which has only 120 to 150 reported murders a year. Police said the only similar killing they could recall was when a gunman killed one person in 1992 in the central town of Mora.

"This incident is of the type that we unfortunately can not protect ourselves from," Minister of Defense Anders Björck said in a statement.

The women shot yesterday were members of a part-time army unit, and had been on a one-week course at the base where the gunman worked, police said. Nilsson said they all were about 20 years old, and came from all over Sweden.

They were walking home from a discotheque when they were shot at about 2:30 a.m., Swedish television reported. Two men who were passing by were also killed.

"It was an execution," said police spokesman Bertil Jansson.

The army said the gunman was a second lieutenant at the Falun army base.

Army spokesman Tage Johansson told the national news agency TT that all army officers are issued weapons. It was unclear how the gunman got his weapon past guards at the army base.

It was the worst death toll in a single attack in modern Swedish history, according to a spokesman for the National Swedish Investigation Department, Sweden's federal police. He spoke on condition of anonymity.

Italy formally asks for Nazi's extradition

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) - Argentina Friday received a formal request for the extradition of former SS officer Erich Priebke, who is wanted in Italy on charges of mass murder.

A foreign ministry statement said Italy's ambassador had handed Deputy Foreign Minister Fernando Petrella a demand calling for the extradition of Priebke, who has publicly acknowledged that he took part in the 1944 Ardeatine Caves massacre.

Many Italians view that incident, in which Nazi officers executed 335 Italian prisoners in a catacomb in suburban Rome in retaliation for a bomb that killed 33 German soldiers, as the worst atrocity in their country during World War II.

Priebke, 81, has been under house arrest since May 9 in the southern Argentine resort of Bariloche, where he lived unbothered for nearly half a century.

Abdiola postpones plans to form rival Nigerian government

LAGOS (Reuters) - Millionaire businessman Moshood Abiola, his home seized by police, has postponed plans to form a rival government in Nigeria, but said yesterday he was still determined to run the country.

Abiola, who had vowed to set up a rival cabinet by the June 12 anniversary of last year's presidential election which he won before it was annulled by military authorities, told Reuters he had postponed any formal ceremonies indefinitely.

But he said by telephone from his Lagos home: "I am in very good humour and I am still as determined as ever."

"People are overplaying the swearing-in. Nobody swore in Abacha. The most important thing will be the proclamation and inaugural address of my government," he said.

Police have repeatedly warned Abiola not to form a rival authority to the government of military ruler Sani Abacha, saying this would be treason and would be dealt with decisively.

Police surrounded the multi-millionaire's house yesterday and Abiola said he had not been told the reason.

"Nobody has told me what it is all about. No one can go out. My guests can't go out and only my son who had to sit an examination today has gone out," he said.

Asked whether he himself had tried to leave the house, Abiola said: "I have been busy all day in the house."

Lagos and southwestern Nigeria have been tense in the approach to the anniversary of the election whose annulment plunged the country into political chaos.

Abiola, a Moslem, said he postponed launching his government

on June 12 on the advice of a church leader who said he should not do so today because it was the day when Christians pray.

A spokesman for the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO) opposition group said Abiola's decision to postpone setting up a rival government was on their advice following appeals from Anglican Archbishop Abiodun Adedipe.

NADECO, formed last month by politicians, retired military officers and pro-democracy activists, has been the main force behind Abiola's renewed determination to claim the presidency.

Several pro-democracy activists and former elected senators and state governors who have demanded that Abacha quit have been arrested.

Police sealed off Abiola's Lagos home early yesterday, a day after the police chief warned that tragedy would follow if he carried out his threat to set up a rival government.

"I will say there are about 200 policemen in the area. There are 20 of them at the gate and they are fully armed," an aide to Abiola said.

"Police have also sealed off the National Concord newspapers," an editor in the group, owned by Abiola, said.

Abiola said in a statement on Friday night that a "later date will be fixed in the next few days."

"I appeal through you to the good people of Nigeria that the few days' delay...should, in no way, affect their morale," Abiola's statement said.

But Western diplomats said they doubted Abiola, one of Africa's richest men, would go ahead with the swearing-in. (Reuters)

Russian mafia has nuclear technology - Germany

BONN (Reuters) - RUSSIAN gangsters have gained access to the key technology necessary to build nuclear weapons and could use these for international blackmail, a senior German intelligence official warned yesterday.

Bernard Schmidbauer, state secretary in charge of the BND intelligence agency, said the government was considering making changes to laws to allow the BND to take part in a joint US-Russian investigation of the Russian mafia.

Western governments believe nuclear gang-

sters may soon be able to ignite small warheads, Schmidbauer said.

"The serious danger exists that criminal organisations may try to blackmail with highly toxic radioactive material," Schmidbauer told the daily *Bild am Sonntag* newspaper.

The US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) plans to open an office in Moscow in two weeks to coordinate efforts with Russian authorities on international crime control, he said.

FBI Director Louis Freeh said last month he

feared Russian criminal gangs might be able to acquire nuclear weapons and sell them to terrorists. Freeh also told a US Senate hearing that he and other US officials would visit Russia in late June.

Germany, which has confiscated nuclear material during arrests of mafia gangsters, wants its intelligence agency to take part in the investigation, but must first change laws.

"BND agents are not allowed to study nuclear material or to bring it back to Germany for investigation," Schmidbauer said.

Gov'ts face challenge in Euro vote

BRUSSELS (AP) - Governments around Europe face a test of their popularity today as voters from 12 nations decide who will represent them in the European Union's legislature.

Voters are expected to use the European Parliament election to register dissatisfaction with national leaders, rather than focus on the role of the 367-seat EU assembly.

Eight nations vote today. Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands voted Thursday, but their ballots will not be counted until polls close in the remaining countries.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and British Premier John Major will be under most pressure if their parties fare badly.

Major could be confronted with a challenge to his leadership of the ruling Conservative Party if Sunday's vote count produces another defeat for the Tories after recent losses in local elections.

Gonzalez has been in power since 1982, but his Socialist government is beset by popular discontent over high unemployment and financial scandals.

He has pledged to resist calls for an early general election if the Socialists do badly, but the government could be challenged by a vote of confidence in the national parliament.

Germany's Kohl, in power for

12 years, faces a general election in October. The European parliament vote should be an indication of how his center-right coalition government will fare.

Also voting today are Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal. In Austria meanwhile, voters face a referendum to decide whether they want to join the EU. Sweden, Norway and Finland hold similar referenda later this year.

The European Parliament is a largely advisory assembly which holds monthly sessions in Strasbourg, France. Last year's Maastricht Treaty, which tightened links between the EU nations, also strengthened the role of the Union's only directly elected body.

The parliament can amend legislation, has control over the EU's \$77 billion annual budget, can block EU agreements with outside nations and can veto appointments to the union's powerful Executive Commission.

However, the Parliament is often considered remote and ineffective by citizens who may show their lack of interest by staying away from the polls.

Only about a third of Dutch voters showed up at Thursday's poll. Turnout in Britain and Ireland also was thin.

In Germany, voter participation is expected to be high because local elections are also taking place

in a third of the country.

Kohl's Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats are seen running neck-and-neck around the country. But eastern Germans, voting for the first time in Euro-elections, could rock the boat.

The Party of Democratic Socialism, the reconstructed Communists, could gain support from easterners disillusioned with economic hardships almost five years.

French polls indicate voters view the race primarily as a rehearsal for next year's contest to replace Francois Mitterrand as president.

Former Prime Minister Michel Rocard is leading a Socialist Party Euro-campaign against the center-right government. A good result would boost his hopes of running for the presidency.

Attention in France will also focus on the chances of a new "Other Europe" party that opposes an expansion of EU powers. Similar groups have emerged in other EU nations, but are a novelty in traditionally pro-European France.

Across Europe, center-left socialists are likely to remain the largest group in the parliament, followed by the center-right Christian democrats.

But the vote will be a yardstick for the rise of far-right and nationalist sentiment across the continent. Rightist parties hope to pick up seats in Italy, Germany, France and Belgium.

"LIBI" - THE FUND FOR STRENGTHENING ISRAEL'S DEFENSE

Thank You Visa!

I.C.C. Ltd., the company behind Visa Credit Cards, contributes to the Libi Fund every year. Just before the last Independence Day, Visa distributed "Libton," the Libi Fund information sheet, to Israeli businesses. This promoted awareness of the Libi Fund's activities on behalf of the Israel Defense Forces, and also resulted in many contributions being made to the Fund.



Mr. Bezael Livneh, Deputy General Manager of C.A.I., receiving a certificate of appreciation from Aluf-Mahneh Meir Blayer, Head of the Libi Fund. Presented as a public service by The Jerusalem Post 17 Rehov Aramit, 64734, Israel Tel. 03-6975163, 03-262266, 03-5895610

A researcher looks at lo

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

THE second time around can be as good and usually is much better than the first for elderly people who remarry or even just live together without a wedding.

This is the conclusion of a study by social worker Alpha Rothstein for his master's thesis at the University of Haifa.

The research, supervised by Dr. Irit Erera of the university's school of social work, aroused much interest at the recent international conference on The Family on the Threshold of the 21st Century, held at the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza in Jerusalem.

The conference, sponsored by the Science and the Arts Ministry, attracted a large interdisciplinary audience from here and abroad.

Studies of remarriage with or without a *ketuba* (Jewish marriage contract) after pension age had been almost nonexistent until Rothstein began his research.

"I looked for previous work abroad and found only two references: one in 1969 and one in 1978, and absolutely nothing in Israel," she said.

The phenomenon of finding a new partner in old age will become increasingly common, Erera added.

"The divorce rate is climbing, leaving a lot of unmarried people around, and longevity is increasing, meaning that people will have many years of life after divorce and being widowed."

It was impossible to prepare a representative sample of such people because it is difficult to locate elderly couples living together, she said, and the Central Bureau of Statistics lists only the

numbers of people over 50 who get married each year.

In 1993, 668 people over the age of 50 got married here. The number of never-married singles over 50 who got married for the first time last year was much smaller: 25 men and 23 women.

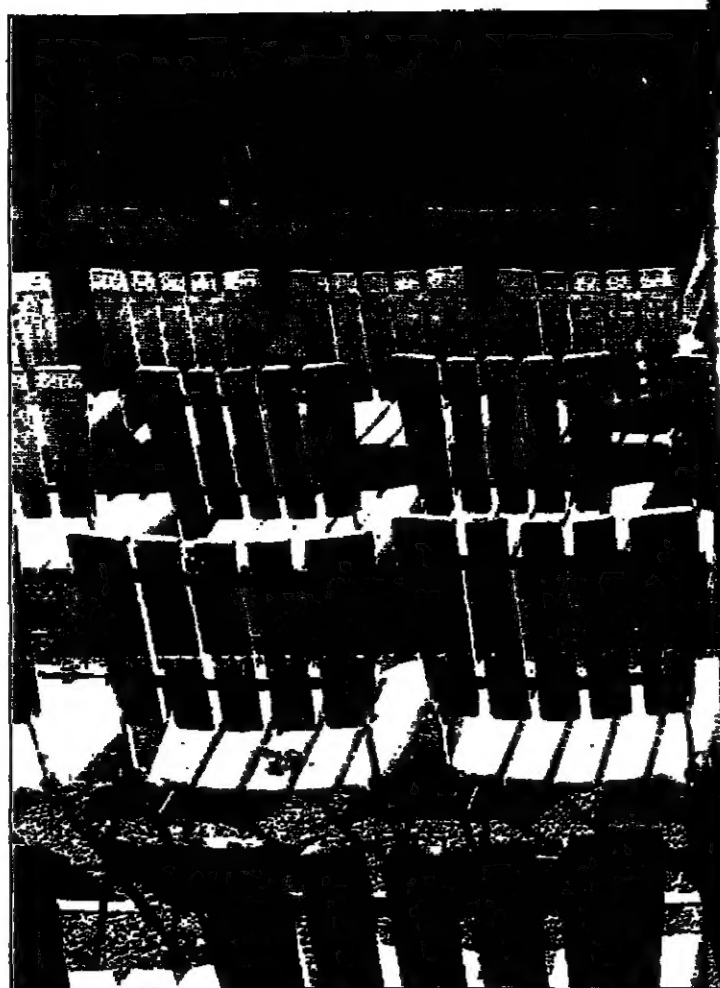
Through her work as a National Insurance Institute (NII) coordinator of elderly volunteers, Rothstein found 52 northern Jews over 60 who remarried or are living with new partners. The oldest person she interviewed was a 90-year-old man who had remarried 24 years before; the average age for remarrying or finding a new partner was 66.

Most hadn't gotten married. "People who remarry at that age stand to lose a lot financially because pensions, NII allotments, war-widows payments and the like are reduced significantly if the beneficiary remarries. The public policy is just encouraged loneliness."

Also, the couple's respective children usually don't like the idea, partly because they fear losing their inheritance. Since they aren't going to have children of their own, Rothstein said, most see no reason to get married — except for religious couples, all of whom have a wedding.

THE HAIFA social worker conducted intensive, two-hour interviews with each of the subjects separately in their homes. The results are not necessarily representative of all remarried or recoupled elderly in the country.

"At this age, they know what they want and don't want. They don't want to be lonely, they want



The phenomenon of finding a new partner in old age will grow

to be cared for in case of illness, and they want to make another person happy," Rothstein said.

According to the study, elderly men are four times as likely to remarry or recouple than elderly women, because men marry younger women, but few older women

marry younger men. Men waited an average of 4½ years to find a new partner, compared with an 8½-year wait among women.

Erera added that "many people rushed into a new relationship within a year of losing their spouse or getting a divorce."

Settlers: MDA service is separate, unequal

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

SETTLERS in the territories believe that not only the government is against them — they now accuse Magen David Adom of discriminating against Israelis who live beyond the Green Line.

A media campaign by settler representatives in New York has diverted to the "Yesha Heartland Campaign" some donations that would ordinarily be collected by the first-aid and ambulance organization.

MDA officials in Tel Aviv are angry, and headedly deny the charges.

According to Yesha news releases, MDA ambulances based inside the country "refuse to cross over" the Green Line, even though ambulances based in settlements after having been leased from MDA are "forced" to go into Israel to help out with emergencies.

They also charge that MDA leases to the settlements only "dilapidated" ambulances between 10 and 15 years old that MDA can no longer use.

"In one community, the ambulance is a 1979 model," they claim.

The settlers say that a committee of experts appointed several years ago by the Health Ministry, which recommended establishing two ambulance-dispatching stations in Ariel and Kiryat Arba, was disbanded because MDA was "opposed" to it.

Haim Dagan, MDA's director for supply and administration, and Doron Kotler, who heads the organization's emergency department, reject the settlers' charges. Palestinians in the territories

use ambulances supplied by local hospitals or voluntary organizations. A small number belong to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, Dagan says. Since 1987, MDA has trained 600 Palestinian medical drivers in the territories.

As for Jewish settlements, there are 79 ambulances serving Israelis in the territories, Dagan says. Three volunteers are responsible for operating and maintaining each ambulance. There are no mobile intensive-care units in the Palestinian sector, according to MDA. (MICUs are very expensive, well-equipped ambulances manned by a doctor and two assistants for dealing with severe injuries or illnesses.)

There are no MICUs serving the Jewish settlements, either, but some of them have top-flight equipment that is the equivalent of that in MICUs inside Israel.

KOTLER SAYS no area inside Israel with the relatively small population of Judea and Samaria (some 110,000) has an MICU. That number does not justify the expense of an MICU, he says.

In any case, because of the vast geographical distances, one MICU would be unable to reach an isolated settlement in time for it to do any good. All the Jewish settlements have a nearby on-site ambulance that can handle every problem, he says.

"The waiting time for an ambulance to reach a Jewish settlement in the territories is considerably shorter on average than the time it takes for an MDA ambulance to reach many places in Israel, such as the Negev and Arava," he says.



Ambulances used in the territories aren't as old as this 1930 model, but settlers are complaining that MDA leases to them only dilapidated ones.

Both Dagan and Kotler categorically deny the Yesha Heartland Campaign's claims that MDA ambulances "refuse to go" beyond the Green Line.

"This [MDA ambulances crossing the Green Line] happens day in and day out. The number of cases are so numerous that they would be difficult to count. In some cases, they are accompanied by army vehicles, and they are subjected to rock throwing by Palestinians," Dagan says.

MDA-owned ambulances posted in the settlements are required by their contract, in an emergency, to assist inside Israel.

Kotler denies that the fleet of ambulances supplied to the settlements is "obsolete." A new am-

bulance costs \$40,000 and are given to MDA by donors here and abroad. Ambulances in urban centers have to be replaced after three or four years because the demands on them are very heavy. Many exceed 100,000 km.

"We then send them for complete refurbishing," Kotler says. These refurbished ambulances are offered to settlements for NIS 30,000 apiece. The local or regional council or settlement is responsible for their operations and maintenance.

"Just like when my wife wants a new car to replace the old one, and we sit down and discuss it, the settlement has to save money and decide that it will spend it on a newer model," Kotler says.

"Most of them replace their am-

bulances after nine years on the road, but some of them neglect their responsibility. That explains the 1979 model in one settlement. Urban ambulances travel a large number of kilometers, but ambulances in outlying areas — whether in border areas inside Israel or in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, make relatively few runs and spend most of the time at their base. They undergo much less wear and tear."

The Health Ministry decided not to implement the ministry-appointed committee's recommendation to establish a number of ambulance-dispatching points in the territories on the grounds that it was not economically justified. MDA cannot take action on its own initiative, Dagan says.



Elderly drivers need monitoring

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

WHEN Miss Daisy grew too old to drive, her son hired a chauffeur. When Israelis lose their keen senses to old age, many stay behind the wheel. The road safety problem will increase dramatically in coming decades, as the number of elderly car owners and drivers skyrockets.

Ada Wiener and Julian Lancu of the Health Ministry's Medical Institute for Road Safety write in the latest issue of *Harefuah* that it will become "impractical" for the authorities to test drivers over the age of 65 every two years. Today, drivers over 65 are merely required to present a "bill of good health" from their family doctor and an optometrist every other year. The authors recommend adopting the New Zealand law requiring those 76 and over to take a driving test periodically.

Elderly drivers, of course, want to remain behind the wheel; a car provides accessibility and independence, which become increasingly important as one ages. But people may be unaware of a reduced field of vision and slower reaction time, especially at night. Doctors are often reluctant even to discuss these topics, not to

speak of reporting disabilities to the licensing bureau.

In Israel, the 84,000 drivers past pension age constitute 4.5 percent of all drivers. But of these, 15 percent have had a license for less than 15 years. Drivers over the age of 60 are 1.3 times more likely to be involved in road accidents than younger adults; this statistic is especially worrisome, say the authors, because old people tend to drive mostly during the day, on familiar roads and over fewer kilometers than the average driver. Thus their accident record is significantly worse compared to the distance they cover.

Dementia, depression, diabetes, glaucoma, cataracts, Parkinson's disease and other disorders that are most common among the elderly all affect driving ability; the cocktails of medications taken by many old people can also slow driving responses.

The authors urge doctors to be more aware of the problem and to advise elderly patients who shouldn't drive to stay off the road for their own good and the public welfare. If old cars need special licenses and checkups before being allowed on the road, then elderly people should be carefully monitored as well.

This painkiller has a negligible sting

Rx FOR READERS

POST HEALTH REPORTER

I have been using Optalgin occasionally for headaches and arthritic pain, since I have a "sensitive liver" and my doctor said not to use Acamol. I heard from a doctor friend that Optalgin is no sold in the US, England and other countries because it can cause kidney damage. Is there any truth to this? If so, why is it allowed for sale here? What other headache or pain remedies are available that are not dangerous? K.S., Bat Yam.

Rahel Gulan of the Health Ministry's pharmaceutical division comments:

There are numerous drugs that have not been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration but have been allowed for sale here. It takes years of clinical testing and bureaucratic procedures for drugs to get FDA approval.

Optalgin is one of the most widely used drugs in Israel. It's regarded as a stronger painkiller than paracetamol (Acamol) and other over-the-counter drugs, causing fewer side-effects than narcotic painkillers.

Ten years ago, the ministry did a reassessment of Optalgin, and decided that there was no reason to ban its sale.

Since then, we have received no significant data on risks that would require a doctor's prescription. There are warnings on the leaflet inside the box.

Although it is not sold in the US or England, it is registered in Switzerland and Germany.

Prof. Micha Levy, head of internal medicine at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, adds:

Optalgin is Teva's trade name for the drug Dipyrone, which has been in use for some 70 years. It is one of the best non-narcotic painkillers, and especially good for oncology patients and others with chronic pain. It is more effective than aspirin, paracetamol and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Unlike aspirin, it does not cause bleeding in patients with ulcers.

For 50 years, it has been known that Dipyrone is linked to agranulocytosis, which is repression of the white blood cells, which can cause infections.

The argument has been over how common this complication is. Americans and the British depended on old studies that showed a risk in one percent of patients who take Dipyrone, but such a risk has not shown up in actual practice with patients here and abroad.

Some European countries, including Switzerland, Germany and Russia, approved Dipyrone based on this experience. We have found that such cases are extremely rare.

If you compare Dipyrone to its alternatives, one must conclude that there is a need for such an over-the-counter analgesic.

Two weeks ago, my three-year-old son suddenly lost a milk tooth, an incisor on the bottom. The dentist saw no sign of infection or that he had been injured. Another tooth has not yet appeared, but the two adjacent teeth seem to be spreading apart. Is it possible that a permanent tooth is on the way at his age? If there is no permanent tooth yet, will damage be caused to his other teeth until it appears? S.J., Jerusalem

Dr. Y.S., a pediatric dentistry expert at the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Dental Medicine, replies:

At age three, there are no permanent teeth. I have never seen such a phenomenon. Permanent teeth appear usually from age six, sometimes five. The tooth could have fallen out due to a blow to the jaw. I recommend that you take your son for an X-ray and checkup so the dentist can decide what measures to take. A milk tooth can't be returned to its place, as it could prevent the permanent tooth from growing out.

Rx For Readers welcomes queries about medical problems. Experts will answer those we find most interesting, and replies will be printed in the twice-monthly column on the Health Page.

Write Rx For Readers, c/o Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, or fax 02-389527, giving your initials, age, and place of residence. Phoned-in queries will not be accepted.

care and supervised water and food supplies — to areas where these cannot be taken for granted. Naive travelers are often unfamiliar with parasites, insects and pathogens that may be encountered on visits to the Far East, Africa, South America, Russia and other regions.

"Now Jerusalemites who plan backpacking and other trips to such countries no longer have to go to Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital or Haifa's Bnai Zion Hospital," says Dr. Shlomo Ma'ayan, an infectious-diseases expert at Hadassah, who heads the advisory clinic.

Initiated by microbiology de-

partments, the clinic provides clear information to avoid gastrointestinal illness and parasites by avoiding food and water from unknown sources. Even ice cream should be chewed in underdeveloped countries, unless it is made by a reputable company.

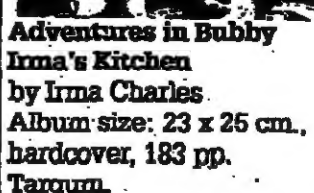
Ma'ayan, who is also an expert on AIDS, tells travelers how to avoid the disease. He explains ways of protecting oneself from disease-carrying mosquitoes and other insects (avoid perfumes and bright-colored clothing); where to bathe safely; and how to cope with motion sickness, holdups, sunburn and heights.

Good ol' Fashion Jewish Cookin'

Here's all your favorite traditional Jewish dishes from the old country. And almost as good and dependable as the recipes themselves is the love, knowledge, wit and wisdom the authors share, while you're preparing a bounty of time-tested kosher favorites for your loved ones...



Shmlik's Jewish Kitchen by Shmlik Cohen
Large format: 28 x 22 cm., hardcover, 169 pp.
Illustrated in color and b/w. Modan.
JP Price NIS 52.00



Adventures in Bubby Irma's Kitchen by Irma Charles
Album size: 23 x 25 cm., hardcover, 183 pp.
Targum.
JP Price NIS 36.00



The Taste of Shabbos by the Aish Hatorah Women's Organization
Album size: 23 x 24 cm., hardcover, printed in two colors, 162 pp. Feldheim.
JP Price NIS 39.00

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Rape

ROBIN ABCARIAN

IN 1987, a 19-year-old female college student walked into the room of a 31-year-old male student named Robert Berkowitz, looking for his roommate. The roommate wasn't home. But Berkowitz seized the opportunity of her presence to have sex. He put her on his bed. She said "no." He straddled her. She said "no." He pulled down her sweat pants, then removed her underwear. She said "no." He penetrated her. She left his room in tears and immediately reported the assault. Was she raped? Not according to the all-male Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which proclaimed this month that "no" wasn't enough. I suppose the court, which upheld a lower court's decision to toss out Berkowitz's rape conviction, might have reinstated it if she had only screamed and fought, or been badly injured.

Too bad for her. She thought she was doing the right thing by not resisting. And look what she gets. "I did what we were supposed to do, what everyone taught us to do in college," she said. "If we were being raped, say 'no' and don't fight, because you could end up dead."

And then of course, she would have been the "perfect" rape victim.

I've been waiting for a case like

In the US, if a woman just says no, her attacker can go free

this to come along.

All this spring, we were barraged by stories about various communities in a ditch, protesting the rapes of rapists into their midst. Concerned citizens decried rapists as the lowest of the low. They spoke of keeping neighborhoods safe from this form of human scum. But something didn't feel right to me. The whiff of hypocrisy was in the air.

After all, support is sometimes the last thing a community gives to a woman who claims to have been raped, especially by someone she knows. People don't believe her. Maybe she was asking for it. What was she doing in his neighborhood, anyhow? Why try to seduce a young man's life over such a small mistake?

A tiresome amount of time and ink have been devoted to debunking the notion of "date rape." In print and on the air, date rape has been derided as an invention of campus feminists to excuse a woman who willingly has sex, then regrets it the morning after.

That view is attractive, I think, because it is easier to believe a woman is capable of lying to protect her reputation than to accept that a young man with a bright future is capable of something we consider so heinous.

FORTUNATELY for the women of California, its state Supreme Court has a firmer grasp than the Pennsylvania court on what constitutes rape. Last month, the California court upheld the conviction of a man who raped a woman as she slept at a friend's house the night before her 1990 wedding.

Although the rapist—the fiancé of a friend—was unarmed, the woman said she was too afraid to struggle or cry out. Her fear, said the court, made it rape. Last month, Leonora Annette Wong of Huntington Beach, California, was raped and murdered. Police have arrested three-time convicted rapist Edward Patrick Morgan Jr., a man she met in a bar. Morgan was accused of a fourth rape in 1993, but prosecutors did not file charges because, they said, the woman gave police inconsistent statements.

In its coverage of the Wong case, the Los Angeles Times interviewed sociologist Gary LaFree, author of *Rape and Criminal Justice*.

LaFree was asked about the challenges of prosecuting rape cases. Cases involving strangers were easiest, he said. Cases involving acquaintances, which turn on whether consent was given, are toughest. "The best predictors of verdicts in our data," LaFree said, "had to do with our victims' moral character. If the victim had been drinking or using drugs, or had been having sex outside marriage—or was even assumed to have been doing those things—they were less likely to get convictions. Even things like a victim's moral character."

The Orange County deputy district attorney who declined to prosecute Morgan in that fourth rape case agreed with LaFree that it's much harder to prove rape when the assailant knows the victim.

"I always tell juries that a woman always has a right to say no," he said, "but that doesn't always fly." I like an idea advanced in 1992 by the New Jersey Supreme Court. The question, said the court, is not whether a woman said "no."

The question is whether a woman said "yes."

The writer is a Los Angeles Times columnist.

WE CAN GIVE MONEY TO KUPAT HOLIM FROM THE ABSORPTION BUDGET...

WE CAN DO IT BECAUSE THERE'S HARDLY ANY IMMIGRATION.

BUT DO YOU REALIZE WHY THERE'S NO IMMIGRATION?

OF COURSE! IT'S BECAUSE WE USE ABSORPTION MONEY FOR OTHER PURPOSES!

OLEG 94

star Some received wisdom

YORAM ARIDOR

Efficiency would be improved through competition, which could be encouraged within the framework of the health insurance law.

A PROFESSIONAL committee made up of experts in law, eco-

The El Al solution could work for Kupat Holim

nomics and medicine which I headed and which submitted a report to health minister Ehud Olmert in October 1990, proposed ways to do this.

The receiver would have to reduce expenses and increase production, as has been done in other sectors of the economy. Transferring the collection of Histadrut and health fund dues (mas'ahid) to the National Insurance Institute and making proper use of the health industry infrastructure would reduce expenses, increase efficiency and raise workers' salaries.

For this, it would be necessary to introduce personal-contract workers into the health system. Those with vested interests would object—not so much for the sake of their pockets as for the sake of their seats.

Health workers' income can be

raised without raising dues if the special arrangements with some of the insured groups are scrapped. The Histadrut treasurer, for example, has discovered that kibbutzim and moshavim delay payment of dues. Special arrangements for organizations close to the religious parties should also be examined.

Such arrangements were the main reason the religious parties were none too enthusiastic about the national health insurance bill, and why the Likud didn't have a majority for it when it was in power.

A court-appointed receiver would guarantee an end to special arrangements. The politicians could place the burden of freeing the health fund from such enslavements on the court.

An additional levy is being planned for the Histadrut, at the taxpayer's expense. It is frightening to contemplate that the health fund is in deficit, and yet the coalition is preparing a tax to finance the politicians, under the false pretense of looking after the worker's interests.

They say lies have no legs—but it seems they don't need them. Hands raised in the Knesset are sufficient.

Looked at objectively, the solutions are simple. Government, party and organizational interests are the main obstacle.

Back to the example of El Al. The solution there wasn't easy to implement. But it has proven effective.

The writer is a former ambassador to the UN.

For better... and worse

ABRAHAM FOXMAN

among the thousand in attendance at a lecture by representatives of the Nation of Islam shouted anti-Jewish epithets, reviving images of a classic Nuremberg rally.

This type of gathering is not unusual, particularly on college campuses. This is because today,

while Americans are more likely than ever to speak out against racial hatred, they are also more willing to listen to all "points of view," give a podium to anyone who wants one, and permit antisemites to get away with utterances that were unacceptable just a few years ago.

IN THIS CONTEXT, the Nation of Islam is of particular concern. It is gaining credibility in the African-American community, drawing large crowds to its events and being accepted by the leaders of the Congressional Black Caucus and the National Association of Colored People.

Also frightening was the World Trade Center bombing and the Brooklyn Bridge attack on Hassidic Jews, as well as the Crown Heights pogrom. These incidents have introduced a new element of physical insecurity among Jews.

Middle Eastern terrorism has finally arrived on America's shores. Jews (if not all Americans) now fear that they too can be targets.

There are ways to counteract these disturbing trends of antisemitic and extremist activity. Exposure and education are the key elements.

The writer is the international director of the Anti-Defamation League.

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MEDAD

GUSA

Sir, - Even while railing against

"empty slogans," Susan Hatis

Rolef, in her reply to Yisrael Me-

dad (May 24), exploits one such

slogan herself. I refer to the phrase

"densely populated territories,"

from which Rolef wants Israel to

withdraw.

Ms. Rolef must surely know, for

example, that the Gush Etzion

Bloc where I live has a dense Arab

population, yet her mentor, Yigal

Alon, sought to retain the area

under Israeli rule, as does this pre-

sent Labor-led government. On

the other hand, since the Western

Samaria region between Oranit

and Ariel has a Jewish population

denser than the Arab one, will she

support continued Israeli rule

there?

Ms.

to bar com-

the zone if a similar com-

existence of Jews and Arabs?

Should Israel retain the Lower

Jordan Valley solely because the

Arab population is scarce?

There are rational solutions to

the conflict and there are dense

ones. One has the feeling that the

Israeli government can't tell the

difference between the two.

Efrat.

EVE HAROW

Susan Hatis Rolef comments:

I have no problem with Gush

Etzion becoming an integral part

of the State of Israel.

MAJOR ELISE SHAZAR,

Spokesperson,

Civil Administration in Judea and

Samaria

MOSQUITOES IN NAHAL HEBRON

Sir, - We were surprised to read

your article of June 1 about the

actions of the Environment Minis-

try following the mosquito prob-

lem in the Nahal Hebron area,

especially considering the fact that

the Environment Ministry had

nothing to do with the organiza-

tion, financing or implementation

of insecticide-spraying operations

in this area.

The mosquito problem, aggravated

in the last two years, is caused

by the flow of sewage from the

city of Hebron into Nahal He-

bron. Last summer, the Civil Ad-

ministration financed two suc-

cessful spraying operations at the cost

of NIS 42,000. This month, two

more operations were carried out

at the cost of NIS 55,000, the last

one on May 31, which you implied

were initiated by the Environment

Ministry. A budget was set to

insure further spraying on a bi-

weekly basis until the winter. All

this in addition to draining plants

and oxygenation pools which are

being built and financed by the

Civil Administration that will

bring an end to the sewage flow in

Nahal Hebron.

MAJOR ELISE SHAZAR,

Spokesperson,

Civil Administration in Judea and

Samaria

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JUNE 12, 1994

Roger Rosenblatt

Fun With Dick and Jews

There was considerable discussion of the terrible problem arising from the total Jewish domination of the media and agreement that this was something that would have to be dealt with.

— The Diaries of H.R. Haldeman

For weeks I have been trying to fill the emotional hole left by the death of Richard Nixon. It is not an easy task. Until recently I consoled myself by reviewing the videotape I made of his funeral. On the ninth or tenth replay, I began to think that Nixon's spirit had entered the body of California Governor Pete Wilson—that Nixon had assumed Wilson's corporeal reality—because Wilson, in his eulogy, sounded so much like

many as the hordes of Jews who dominate Hollywood and the banking interests. According to the 1990 census (probably an underestimate), there are more than 3 billion Jews in the Washington and New York media alone, not counting the Hasids who drive the delivery trucks (except on Shabbat).

The reason that Jews have sought to monopolize the media (as if it were a secret) is to take over the world. We have done so in deliberate stages. Our interest in monopolizing world banks proved generally successful—with a slight glitch in Europe between the early 1930s and 1945. Our monopoly of Hollywood was swift and complete. It may seem odd that our design

Jewish-dominated foreign service, direct from the shtetl to St. Paul's to Yale to power. Media domination has allowed us to control inimical expressions of opinion. True, mistakes slip through. And we get a little sore when we have to run Louis Farrakhan and his ideological brethren talking dirty, especially when we remember the days when we took a brief leave of absence from our ambitions of world dominance and joined civil rights marches, got whipped, shot and served time in Southern jails. But then, when we examine our true motives in that era, we are forced to acknowledge that the only reason we sought full equality for black Americans was so that they



the great dead man himself. After a number of references to Nixon's astuteness in recognizing Wilson's own virtues, Wilson reached a peroration in praising Nixon for not demanding a recount in the 1960 presidential election "because he so loved his country that he refused to risk it being torn apart by the constitutional crisis that might ensue." Tears welled in my eyes. Was that not Nixon himself speaking from the casket? Was I, like an Elvis-watcher, observing the first Nixon sighting? No, I bitterly concluded, I knew Richard Nixon, and Pete Wilson is no Richard Nixon. But then came the Haldeman diaries, and up leapt my heart again. It was as if Nixon himself had tossed them back to earth from his perch in the Otherworld as a last (typically) generous gesture. Nixon hated Jews, Haldeman had recorded. He especially hated Jews in the media.

My favorite phrase in the diary entry is: "...and agreement that this was something that would have to be dealt with." Yes, yes, I could hear Nixon's voice. It was as if we were all in the Oval Office with him, Haldeman and Erlichmann sitting on their haunches, nodding like pistons, Kissinger and Rabbi Korff davening in the corner. "This must be dealt with," says the president. But how? It is not a piece of coffee cake to get rid of all the Jews in the media. There are many of us, almost as

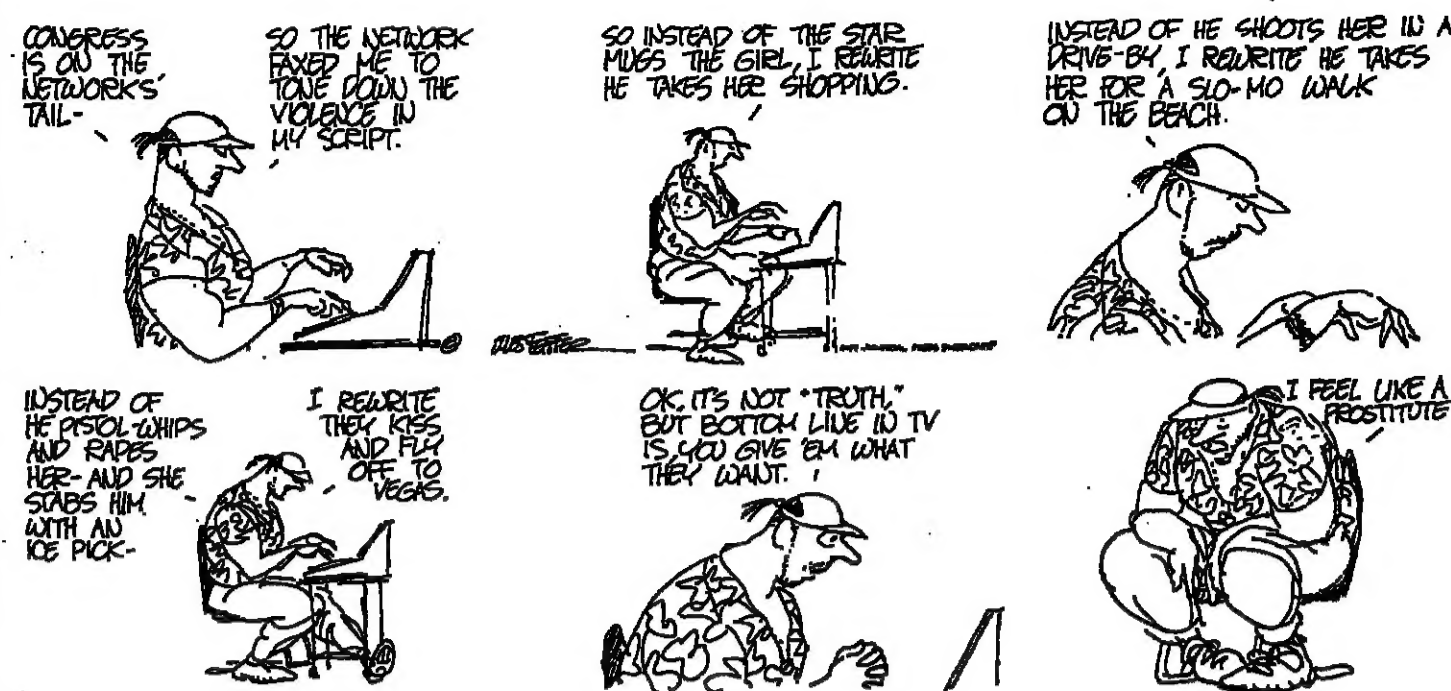
there was not to celebrate Jews in American culture but rather to reinforce the image of the dominant Protestant, yet that was merely a diversionary tactic. If one looks closely at films like *Life with Father* or *It's a Wonderful Life*, there was always *fillin* or a bit of matzo lying inconspicuously on a shelf or a table—our little landsman signals to one another that tomorrow was the world. The media, however, has always represented our most important and valuable conquest. John Peter Zenger (nee Zengeler) came from Minsk. Ben Franklin from Pinsk. One by one, we built a nice little business. And eventually, by taking over all the newspapers, magazines and radio and TV stations in the country, we managed to create programs, and to orchestrate the news, in ways that only served our interests. And, naturally, Israel's. In fact, the wholehearted and unanimous U.S. support of Israel since its founding is entirely due to the Jewish domination of the media. In the realm of domestic politics, the fruit of our media labors glow like Jaffa oranges. To illustrate the point, one need do no more than count the number of Jewish presidents and vice presidents, Jewish senators, Jewish Supreme Court justices and Cabinet members in American history. Not to mention the Jewish heads of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Jewish ambassadors, the

would but our publications and watch our TV. As Scotty (Schlomo) Reston (Rothenberg) said in his keynote at the National Jewish Conspiracy Convention in Darien, Connecticut, last December, "If it's good for the news, it's good for the Jews." This is a long-winded way of saying that Nixon was right about this, as he was right about most things, and that the problem he bequeathed in the Haldeman diaries is real and has not gone away. How should one deal with the Jewish media problem? Sheer numbers suggest that camps would no longer be feasible. And extermination, while not out of the question, would be exceptionally difficult these days, since we Jews (foiled once) are not as glib as we used to be, and, in any case, all Jewish reporters—that is, all reporters period—are armed. Only Nixon could have solved this problem, and, alas, he is gone. Unless, of course, he is occupying a bod, other than Pete Wilson's. It has occurred to me that he might instead be housed within John Taylor, his long-devoted aide. When Taylor was asked to defend the Haldeman entry about dealing with the Jews, he was perfectly clear: "Politics and anti-Semitism are different things." Is that you, Dick?

Roger Rosenblatt is a contributing editor to *The New Republic*.

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FEIFFER®



Michael Kinsley

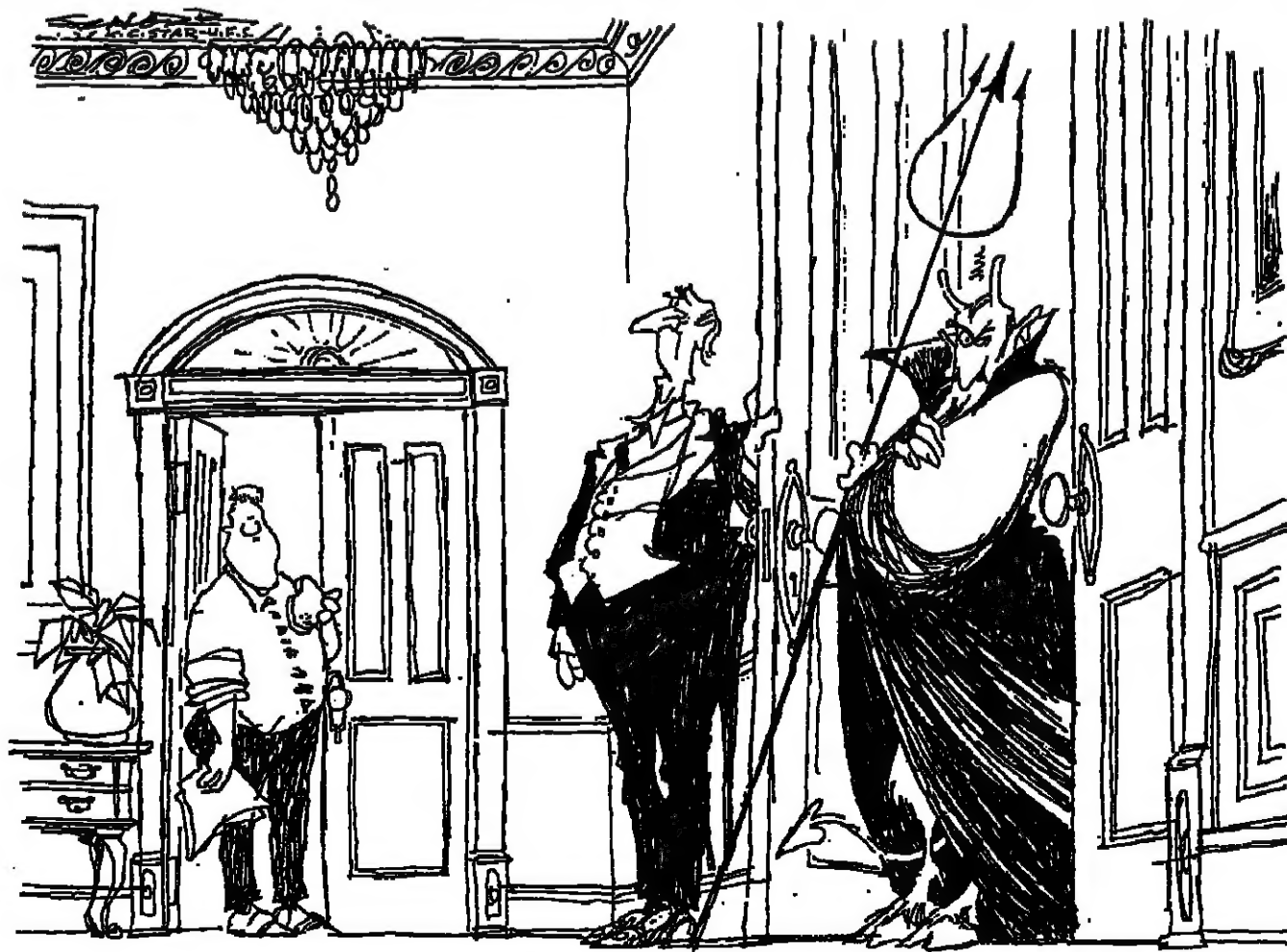
Pluralism Gone Sour

Who is Congressman Chris Smith? According to the official biography released by his office, "Congressman Chris Smith, Fourth District, New Jersey, was re-elected to serve a seventh term in Congress on November 3, 1992, with 63 percent of the final vote. Congressman Smith has been an active legislator, sponsoring bills with a particular emphasis on children, veterans, senior citizens, oppressed peoples, handicapped persons, small business, taxpayers and students. He believes that adherence to moral principles transcends both party loyalty and political pragmatism." A classic, I think. Has any single constituent escaped the "particular emphasis" of Congressman Smith's legislative zeal? Any non-paying, non-oppressed, non-handicapped, non-veteran, non-student citizens of middle age (neither children nor seniors) out there in New Jersey's fourth district? Are we all covered? Good. Fortunately for the fourth district, Congressman Smith's preference for "moral principles" over "political pragmatism" doesn't stop him from celebrating, in the same press release, the "millions of much needed dollars" he secured for a local hospital, a \$35.5 million housing rehabilitation program, a \$10 million reconstruction program, a \$5.6 million grant for a new senior citizens housing project and several hundred thousand dollars for homeless shelter programs. Congressman Smith is, of course, a Republican. What Congressman Smith calls "political pragmatism" Jonathan Rauch calls *Demosclerosis* in his new book of that name. Rauch puts forward a theory that blames neither the politicians nor the citizens for our present political discontents, but rather a de-

generative tendency built into democracy itself. Rauch's interesting and well-written book is largely a gloss on the ideas of Mancur Olson, a political scientist at the University of Maryland. Olson gets discovered every few years, then forgotten, then discovered again. At this point he must feel like the African native in the old New Yorker cartoon, watching the great white explorer pose before a waterfall. "It is a nice waterfall, isn't it?" he says. "I've always hoped that someone would discover it." Olson's thinking derives from the classic game theory concept of the "prisoner's dilemma" or "tragedy of the commons." If every farmer in the village grazes his animals without restraint on the village's shared land, the commons will be depleted and all the villagers will be worse off than if they had shown some restraint. But there is no incentive for any individual to show restraint. The general point is that there are many situations in human life where everyone acting in his or her own self-interest leaves everyone worse off. The specific political point concerns "special interests," or what used to be known grandly as "pluralism." In the early postwar era, pluralism was held to be a great strength of the American political system. The premise was that the sum of all the group interests in a pluralistic system was the general interest. But all the separate "special interests" don't add up to the general interest. This is not because "special interests" are something apart from the normal citizenry. In fact, we are all part of one or more "special interest." There is no guarantee that everyone's special interest will be weighed equally, but that is not the real problem. The

real problem is the tragedy of the commons: each of us pursuing our own special interest can harm the general interest, not serve it. Olson's innovative twist on this is that the special interest problem gets worse the longer societies enjoy peace and prosperity. German society was destroyed by fascism and losing a war, and the web of interest groups with political power was destroyed along with it. British society survived World War II largely intact. As a result, during the postwar period, Germany was able to thrive while Britain sank in a swamp of rival claims by interest groups that had retained their power. Or that's the theory. Olson's *The Rise and Decline of Nations* was published in 1982. It must be conceded that Germany's current trouble fit pretty well into his thesis. Fifty years on, Rauch's "demosclerosis" has set in. If the analysis is right, is there anything short of a cleansing apocalypse, like losing a major war, that can solve the problem? Most of Rauch's proposals, though sound ("eliminate subsidies and programs," "reduce trade barriers, etc.") have, as he admits, a certain circularity. It's like telling a fat person that the solution to his problem is to eat less. If the patient could do that, he wouldn't be fat. Rauch's pleas for "leadership," though admirable, are wearisome. They evoke despair more than hope. His most hopeful suggestion, actually, is that maybe "demosclerosis" isn't really such a terrible problem after all, and therefore it doesn't matter much if it can't be solved. It's a courageous possibility to raise at the end of a book dedicated to generating alarm. (Better at the end than at the beginning, of course.) But it's cold comfort.

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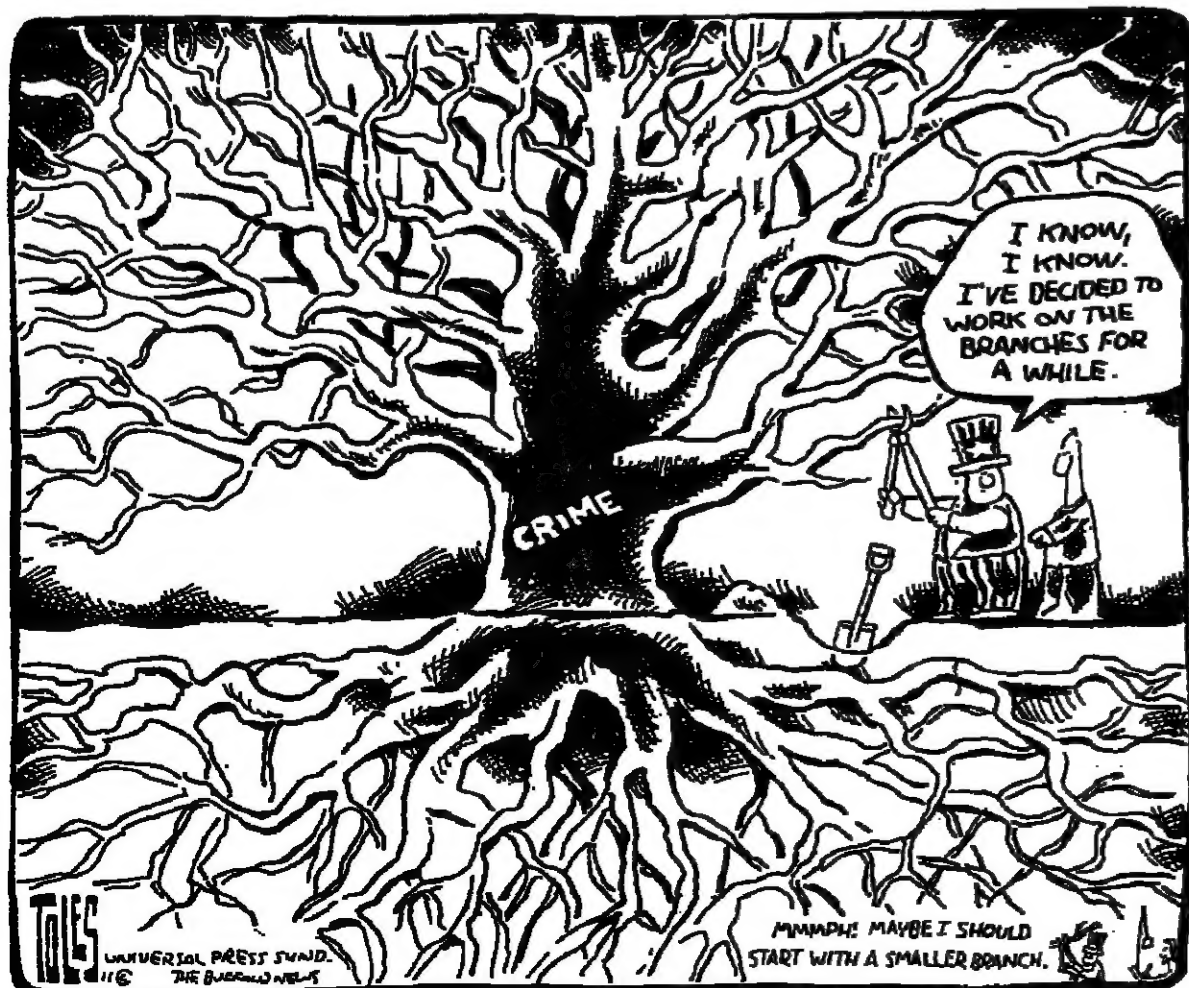


"EXCUSE ME, SIR... HE SAYS HE'S A LOBBYIST FROM A SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP OPPOSED TO FUNDING YOUR HEALTHCARE PACKAGE WITH SIN TAXES..."

EDITORIAL CARTOONS



Gave Proof Through The Night That No Oil Is Drilled There...



Government Secrecy

Steven Aftergood

Judging by the number of documents being withheld from the public on asserted national security grounds, the Clinton Administration is the most secretive presidency in the history of the Republic. Five years after the nominal end of the Cold War, the volume of classified documents is now larger than ever. According to the latest annual report of the Information Security Oversight Office, classification activity actually increased by one percent in fiscal year 1993, to 6.4 million classification actions. At the same time, declassification activity decreased by 30 percent, for a substantial net growth in the universe of classified files. "The data that we report here continue to support the need for reform," ISOO Director Steven Garfinkel stated in a delicately-worded letter to the president. The production of additional pages of classified information "far exceeds the number that are declassified under the current system.... This trend will not change unless we adopt entirely new methods of classifying and declassifying information," Garfinkel wrote. According to Jeanne Schauble of the National Archives, the volume of

classified documents at the Archives alone has more than doubled over the past decade to around 325 million pages. Almost all of these are more than 30 years old. "By failing to adequately address the issue of declassification of these records, we not only incur unnecessary cost, we bring the credibility of the security classification system into question," Schauble noted. Executive branch agencies estimated that the total cost of national security classification-related activities in fiscal year 1994 is \$2.271 billion, according to an April 13 report to Congress. The cost accounting was first reported by R. Jeffrey Smith in a startling front-page story in the *Washington Post* on May 15. While the official estimate is certainly a sizable amount of money, the actual classification-related costs are at least several times higher. There are two significant omissions in the \$2.2 billion "total": classification costs for intelligence programs were not included, nor were Defense Department contractor costs for handling classified government information. The 1994 intelligence authorization report explicitly stated that classification cost estimates for

intelligence programs were "to be provided in both classified and unclassified forms." But the intelligence agencies ignored this instruction and provided only a separate classified estimate. Rep. Skaggs and House Intelligence Chairman Dan Glickman sent an April 19 letter to DCI Woolsey expressing "strong disappointment" at the intelligence community's non-compliance. The Administration's latest draft executive order on classification has much to recommend it. If properly implemented, it would ameliorate the worst defects of today's cold war classification system. But that draft is reportedly encountering resistance from the intelligence community and other opponents of reform. And by all accounts, the deliberative process is taking longer than anyone had predicted. "I had hoped the new executive order on classification would be completed by now," White House staff secretary John Podesta said May 18 at a National Press Club symposium. He estimated that the order might be issued "in 45 days."

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Notes

The Happiest Jihad:

The "East" is famous for being "inscrutable," but its inscrutability on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" on May 18 was ridiculous. John Esposito, a Georgetown University scholar on Islam, who heads a program that goes by the name of the Center for Christian-Muslim Understanding, was NPR's guest expert. The subject was Yasir Arafat's call, in a South African mosque, for a jihad, or holy war, with Jerusalem as its final goal. Arafat had dismissed the recently signed pact with Israel as a ceasefire akin to a temporary peace that the Prophet Muhammad once concluded with his enemies in Mecca. Arafat, in short, was caught speaking his mind, and tapes of the speech were broadcast over Israeli radio. But Esposito, a promoter of radical Islamic causes of every kind, is not a man easily deterred. No, he said, Arafat did not have armed struggle in mind. Jihad is a "generic term," said the Georgetown scholar. It can mean "the struggle to be good, to be virtuous, to accomplish." Warming up to his task, Esposito said that a jihad can be practically anything: "People will talk about a jihad to clean up the town, a jihad for a literacy campaign, a jihad against AIDS." (And Hillary Rodham Clinton, you might say, is promoting a jihad against smoking.) Pardon the Israelis left cold by such an explication. The have found it difficult not to conclude that they have just reached

an accord with a petty adventurer shorn of any sense of historic responsibility, that they have set up in Jericho an unsure man who dabbles in the most virulent kind of incitement. But happy is the man with such reliable apologists.

COMING SOON, THE IDI AMIN FALL COLLECTION:

We thought that the dis-heveled, drug-crazed thugs who have terrorized Somalia and Rwanda were only drug-crazed, disheveled thugs. How Eurocentric! On May 22 *The New York Times*'s "Styles of the Times" hit a new low (this happens once a week) as Emily Prager explained that the young killers of Mogadishu and Kigali are upholding the treasured African tradition of "warrior fashion." Some people will undoubtedly consider it frivolous to mention fashion and killing in the same sentence," Prager concedes. Well, yes; but blithely she marches past such squareness. Just look at those "waist-cinchers" worn by Somali gunmen: an "odd, Madonna-ish feminine accoutrement." Next down the runway is a Rwandan militiaman decked out for an evening on the town in his long camouflage scarf and hood, beneath which his crazed eyes are barely visible: "a horribly stylish outfit and most chillingly effective." It appears that, for the hipsters of the *Times*, Rwanda has given a whole new meaning to knock-offs.

It's Not Me, It's The Waiters:

Ted Stevens couldn't believe what he was hearing. When the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee voted in May to crack down on the ubiquitous gifts, trips and meals that lobbyists shower on senators, the Alaska Republican went into a rage. The new rules would wreck his social life, he sputtered. No more freebie tickets means he can't take his wife to the opera anymore. And if lobbyists can't pick up the bill, just where is he supposed to get dinner? But Stevens said he wasn't just thinking of himself. He had a far graver concern. The ban on lobbyist-sponsored nights out would have a devastating ripple effect on the entire local economy. "Ninety percent of restaurants in Washington" would go out of business. The Kennedy Center would have to shut its doors. "This is going to harm this town," he sighed.

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THE JOINT CHIEFS IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION SEGREGATION

السلامة من الالتهاب

Cohen and Solomon

Media Jeopardy!

And now, friends, it's time to play Media Jeopardy! A reminder of the rules: First, listen carefully to the answer. Then, try to come up with the correct question. (To prevent yourself from "cheating," use your hand to cover the question below.) OK, let's get started...

Our first category is: "Television Today."

* He's so eager to prevent the guests on his late-night PBS TV show from uttering complete sentences that the program could be renamed "Concept Interruptus."

Who is Charlie Rose?

* This in-depth network TV news show, often rated as one of the best, has a host who condemns the "tabloidization" of television; yet five broadcasts of the show were devoted to Tonya Harding between Jan. 1 and March 16—almost 10 percent of its total airtime.

What is ABC's "Nightline"?

* This "media critic" satirized the frustrations of watching cable TV with the reprise, "Fifty-seven channels and nothin' on."

Who is Bruce Springsteen?

* In late May, this TV anchor co-hosted a network special on D-Day with retired Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf; three years ago, shaking another U.S. general's hand after an inter-

view at the end of the Gulf War, he gushed: "Congratulations on a job wonderfully done!"

Who is Dan Rather?

* In the Nation's capital, he was the bureau chief of the pro-business *Wall Street Journal* for the past 10 years, but on CNN he is put forward as a representative of the political left.

Who is Al Hunt?

Our next category is: "Media and U.S. History."

* On Nov. 26, 1960, in a nationally televised debate with Martin Luther King Jr., he argued against racial integration, saying it would result in "the coffee-colored compromise, a society in which every distinction of race has been blotted out by this principle of togetherness." In recent years this syndicated columnist has renounced his racist past—even while opposing affirmative action in the present day.

Who is James J. Kilpatrick?

* This conservative politician launched the modern myth of "the liberal media" in autumn 1969. Three years later, the national ticket he was on received 93 percent of the daily newspaper editorial endorsements in the United States.

Who was Vice President Spiro Agnew?

* For four years he was a speechwriter at the Nixon White House, where he came up with such press-bashing phrases as "nattering nabobs of negativism" for Vice President Agnew; for the past 21 years he has been a *New York Times* columnist.

Who is William Safire?

* She was among the most loyal of President Nixon's close aides, sticking with him even as he edited the White House in disgrace. Today, she is among the highest-paid of network TV news superstars.

Who is Diane Sawyer?

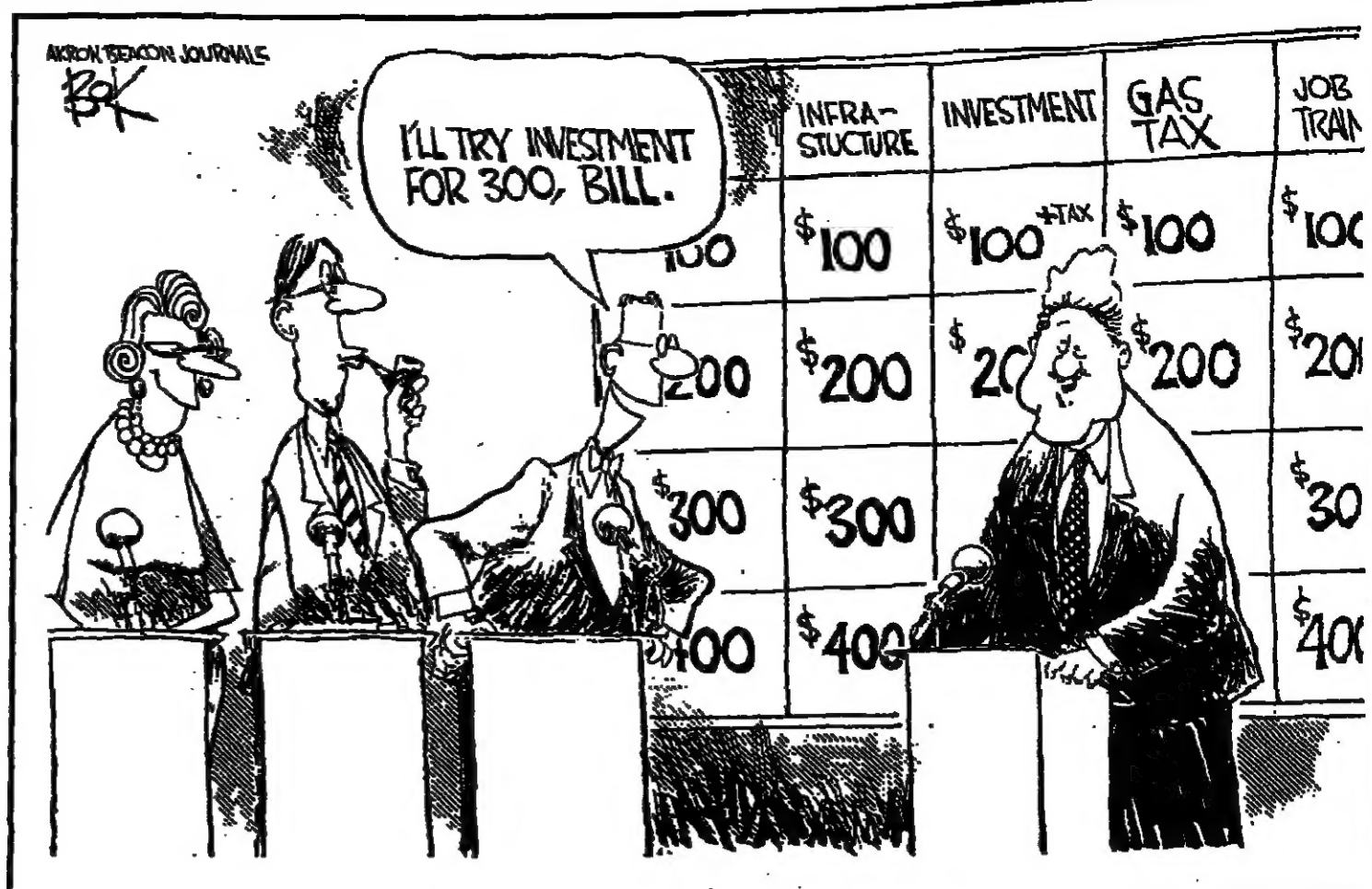
* Prior to becoming a "kinder, gentler" speechwriter for presidents Reagan and Bush, she wrote CBS Radio commentaries for Dan Rather. Now, she's expected to soon become a host of her own PBS politics show.

Who is Peggy Noonan?

OK, players, now we enter Media Double Jeopardy. Our category is: "The Media Biz."

* He was the Gannett Company executive (and *USA Today* founder) who said, "Wall Street didn't give a damn if we put together a good paper in Niagara Falls. They just wanted to know if our profits would be in the 15-20 percent range."

Who is Al Neuharth?



* In a 1958 speech to broadcast news directors, he called television a "money-making machine...in the hands of timid and avaricious men" and spoke of the "clash between the public interest and the corporate interest." Today, he is likely to be spinning in his grave.

Who was Edward R. Murrow?

* He was responsible for the Bush campaign's "Willie Horton" television ads in 1988; now he's the executive producer and co-owner of Rush Limbaugh's syndi-

cated TV show and the president of the CNBC/America's Talking cable networks, owned by General Electric.

Who is Roger Ailes?

* Decades ago, this press critic observed that "freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one."

Who was A. J. Liebling?

Our next category is: "Radio Daze." * He never lets facts get in the way of a good diatribe—and his fans say "ditto."

Who is Rush Limbaugh?

* Offering caustic commentary about cars and the car industry, it has become a popular program on National Public Radio...but the new president of NPR has arranged for the show to be sponsored by an auto company.

What is "Car Talk"?

* During the Gulf War, this acronym seemed to stand for "National Pentagon Radio."

What is NPR?

And now, we move into Final Jeopardy. The category is: "Revolving Doors."

* While he was chief spokesman for the Pentagon, she was a reporter for ABC News. Now, he is a reporter for NBC News, while she is chief spokeswoman for the Pentagon.

Who are Pete Williams and Kathleen DeLasky?

Sorry—that's all the time we have today for Media Jeopardy!

Jeff Cohen and Norman Solomon ©1994

Why Not Rwanda?

If any recent intertribal horror qualifies as genocidal, it is the slaughter in the African nation of Rwanda. Hutu gangs, organized and armed by the country's Hutu-dominated army, have systematically hunted down minority Tutsis and butchered them by the thousands—in the most grisly manner imaginable. Even if reports of 100,000 killed in three weeks eventually prove an understandable exaggeration, as we suspect, the catastrophe still dwarfs the simultaneous drama in the Bosnian city of Goradze, where 715 people were killed by Serbian shells.

So why the discrepancy in our response? No one wanted air strikes to rescue the Tutsis from the Hutus. The main preoccupation of the Western powers in Rwanda has been to evacuate their own (mostly white) citizens. The fate of these "Westerners" was the big story in the American press. In fact, even as it was supporting new threats of air strikes against the Serbs, the United States voted for a successful United Nations Security Council resolution to withdraw most U.N. peacekeepers from Rwanda. Once again, the Euro-American West faces the charge of racism—of considering white lives more precious than those of blacks, or at least of trading its

indignation at the massacre of the latter. Is it true, as U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali once observed (in Sarajevo of all places), that the great powers care more about Bosnia than Africa because Bosnia is "a rich man's war"?

Well, not entirely. The fact is that the U.N., led by Rwanda's former imperial power, Belgium, has tried to resolve the crisis in Rwanda already. That's why the U.N. troops were there in the first place. And it's also true that the convulsion in Rwanda, prompted by the shooting down of its president's airplane, happened so fast that effective action by outsiders would have been pointless by the time it could have been organized. (In Bosnia, the war has been slow and orchestrated and grimly predictable.) Finally, the U.S.-led intervention in Somalia, whatever else can be said about it, did show that this and other countries care about the fate of Africans.

The potential reverberations for the rest of humanity from ethnic cleansing in the heart of Europe are simply greater than those of ethnic cleansing in Rwanda. That doesn't make the cleansing any less repugnant; merely less urgent a cause for direct military action by the outside world. Rwanda's chaos may trigger a

parallel disaster in its sister republic of Burundi, but nowhere else. In Bosnia, by contrast, the world faces a case of cross-border aggression, with the intention to wipe a recognized state off the map. Genocide there is made doubly dangerous because it is being carried out in the service of that broader aim. Serbian aggression violates norms of both internal and external behavior. In international law, most notably in the U.N. Charter, war to redraw recognized national boundaries is the "bright line" across which no actor in the international system is permitted to go. It is the essential transgression that the custodians of world order are allowed, indeed, encouraged, to repel—militarily if necessary. If the Serbs succeed in violating that bright line in Bosnia, the results could range from a demoralized, destabilized Europe, to wider war involving Turkey, Greece, Russia and the United States.

Do the boundaries in African countries such as Rwanda make any less sense than the boundaries in Bosnia? In both cases there are grounds for discussion. But if the international community takes every military violation of international borders as occasion to question the legitimacy of the boundaries themselves,

then there is little hope for international order. If aggression against the imperially contrived state Kuwait should be repelled, so should aggression against Bosnia.

There's no place for indifference about the suffering in Rwanda, much less for stunting on humanitarian relief—up to and including the introduction of foreign forces to provide logistical support. But Somalia underscores the practical and political risks of a more muscular approach to sorting out the underlying conflict, which is fundamentally internal. The tragedy of the American experience in the Horn of Africa is that our too-ambitious efforts arguably compounded Somalia's political problems even as we alleviated the starvation. For better or worse, Serbia's sending of troops and arms into Bosnia is simply of graver import than the conflict within Rwanda. In the Balkans, the costs of neutrality include not only countenancing genocide, but also, possibly, encouraging international chaos throughout large and strategically vital parts of the world.

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NOTABLE QUOTES

"In a free society the state does not administer the affairs of men. It administers justice among men who conduct their own affairs."
Walter Lippman

"Ideas are indeed the most dangerous weapons in the world."
William O. Douglas

"The chess board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But we also know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance."
Thomas Huxley

THE LESSON OF SOMALIA IS—



THROUGHOUT THE COLD WAR I WAS AN ADVISOR TO 9 PRESIDENTS.



THE LESSON OF BOSNIA IS—



I WAS AN ELDER STATESMAN.



NOW THE COLD WAR IS OVER AND I AM AN ELDER DUNKER.



I DON'T UNDERSTAND THE LESSON TO ANYTHING ANYMORE.



BALETON (33 Across) is the largest lake in central Europe. BOE (59 Across) stands for "board of education." John Huston's 1963 film "THE LIST OF ADRIAN MESSINGER" (95 Across) starred Tony Curtis, Kirk Douglas, Robert Mitchum, Frank Sinatra and Burt Lancaster. All heavily disguised. NPR (98 Down) is short for "National Public Radio."

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World Cup history filled with passion, politics — and Pickles

NEW YORK (AP) — Four years ago, a woman in Bangladesh killed herself after Cameroon lost to England in the quarter-finals of the World Cup in Italy.

Italy's leading sports newspaper, *Corriere dello Sport*, reported that the 30-year-old woman from the capital city of Dhaka had written a suicide note.

"I leave this world," it said, "now that Cameroon has left the Cup."

With soccer's moveable feast shifting to the US, college students in Bangladesh are holding street protests, demanding that their government postpone final exams so they can watch the World Cup on television.

And Bangladesh didn't even come close to qualifying to the 24-nation showcase that begins June 17.

For a brief spell every four years, the World Cup commands the attention of much of the planet. It silences government ministries. It shuts down commerce. It turns otherwise reasonable men and women into fanatics.

This is the 15th World Cup. And the tournament, which began in 1930 with modest expectations, mostly has been the stage for some of the sport's grandest moments:

There was a lithe 17-year-old Brazilian named Pele, dazzling in his first World Cup in 1958.

There was the English goalkeeper Gordon Banks in 1970 making perhaps the greatest save in World Cup history — a move Pele later would liken to a "salmon leaping up a falls."

And there was Diego Maradona in 1986, cutting through the entire English defense for a goal as if he were stomping down a snowy mountain.

But, as befitting the biggest sports spectacle on earth, the World Cup has had all manner of subplots, by turns political, passionate and peculiar.

Like the Olympics, the World

Cup has been played on treacherous political terrain.

In the first tournament in 1930, thousands of Argentines poured into neighboring Uruguay, only to be welcomed by mounted police who searched them for weapons. Uruguay won the World Cup and proclaimed a national holiday. In Buenos Aires, the populace stoned the Uruguayan Embassy.

Two years before Adolf Hitler made a Nazi showcase of the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Benito Mussolini exploited the World Cup for his own ends in Italy. By 1938, the World Cup in France, the specter of fascism was no longer in the shadows. Austria withdrew from the tournament, its country overrun by Germany; Italian players gave the fascist salute on the field.

World War II halted the World Cup until 1950. The Hungarian team that had advanced to the title game in the 1954 World Cup was no longer a force by 1958, two years after Moscow crushed an anti-Soviet rebellion in Hungary.

World Cup politics reached an incendiary level in 1969 with the "Football War" between El Salvador and Honduras. The two countries already had a long history of economic and territorial disputes, and a playoff game leading to the 1970 tournament sparked fighting that lasted two weeks and killed about 2,000 people.

In 1973, the Soviet Union refused to play a qualifier in Chile. The Soviets, at odds with the rightist regime that had seized power in a bloody coup, wanted the site switched. FIFA refused and the Chileans advanced, playing a mock game against no opponent in the stadium that had been used as a detention center during the military takeover.

Argentina was the 1978 host, with the head of the local organizers a retired general. On the way to his first news conference, he was assassinated by leftist rebels. But the rebels quickly announced



PELE THE CONQUEROR — Brazil's national treasure on exhibit.

they would allow World Cup preparations to go forward, boosting their popularity.

The next World Cup, in Spain, brought allegations of collusion by

West Germany and Austria. A 1-0 victory by West Germany — and only a 1-0 outcome — would allow both teams to make the next round at the expense of Algeria. West

Germany scored in the 10th minute, and both sides basically stopped playing. The crowd, angered by this sham, cheered for Algeria. FIFA took no action.

The 1986 tournament in Mexico City brought together England and Argentina in their first major sports event since the 1982 Falklands War. The buildup was tense but the match was played in relative tranquility, having little to do with militarism and everything to do with Maradona. He scored twice in the second half in a 2-1 victory — including the famous "Hand of God" goal that kept Argentina on its way to the semifinals and eventually the title.

Soccer doesn't get any more passionate than when the stakes are high and the game is in Brazil. In the 1950 World Cup, in newly built Maracana Stadium before nearly 200,000 fans, Brazil played Uruguay for the title.

Before the game, the governor of Rio de Janeiro told the home team that 50 million Brazilians awaited victory. After Uruguay won 2-1, scores of spectators fainted. Some fans died while listening to the match on the radio. Eight heart attacks in the Uruguayan capital of Montevideo were attributed to the game.

The following World Cup in Switzerland featured the "Battle of Bern," a Brazil-Hungary quarterfinal marked by fighting that spilled over to the locker room. Police and photographers skirmished and the Hungarian coach was punched in the face.

In 1966, the Italian team felt the full fury of a nation scorned. In one of the most outlandish upsets, Italy lost 1-0 to North Korea. An embarrassed Italian team returned home in the dead of night, only to be met at the airport by hundreds of fans who pelted the players with rotten fruit and vegetables.

Argentina beat the Netherlands in the 1978 final, triggering as wild a celebration as any at a World Cup. The rollicking parties went into the night, the streams of confetti became blinding snowstorms. After watching the triumphs of

Uruguay and Brazil, Argentina finally had its championship.

World Cup passion turned violent in 1990 in Italy. German fans rampaged in Milan; English fans hurled rocks and bottles in Cagliari. England was assigned to the island of Sardinia for the opening round to contain its followers.

The Americans haven't been in many World Cups, and exited many of the tournaments they were in quickly.

But they have their bizarre contributions, too. In 1930, the US played Argentina in the semifinals. A call by the referee outraged the US team, whose trainer bolted from the bench to protest. He ran toward the referee and tossed his medical kit, breaking a bottle of chloroform. He was overcome by the fumes and had to be helped off the field.

The 1938 tournament in Italy brought one of the finest World Cup games — Brazil vs. Poland. The Brazilian star Leônidas tried to play barefoot but the referee would not allow it. No matter. Leônidas scored four goals on a muddy field and Brazil won 6-5 in overtime, offsetting four goals by Poland's Ernest Wilimowski.

No result in World Cup history was more preposterous than the US-England game in 1950 in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. England was the hallowed bedrock of soccer; the US was a semi-pro outfit that had played all of two games together. Astonishingly, the Americans won 1-0 on a goal by Haitian-born Joe Gaetjens. The Brazilians hoisted him off the field on their shoulders. Around the world, many thought the score was a typographical error.

The World Cup arrived at last in England in 1966, and the hosts promptly lost the gold and onyx trophy that had been on display. After a week of frantic searching, it was found under a bush in south London by a dog named Pickles.

Soccer teams sporting new looks

US, Germany go for modernity; Italians stay classical

NEW YORK (AP) — With the World Cup comes international exposure and a few teams are taking the opportunity to sport new look strips, some only a little different, but others radical departures.

Some shirts will remain unchanged, such as the classic solid blue of Italy, which gave rise to the nickname of the Azzurri. Some will have barely noticeable changes, such as Argentina, whose traditional sky blue and white vertical stripes will be separated by thin black and white stripes.

Then there will be teams like Germany, Nigeria and the United States.

All three teams are supplied by German equipment manufacturer Adidas, which is the kit maker for 10 of the 24 World Cup squads. All 10 teams will be getting new strips — although some teams changes will be more subtle than others.

Nigeria's shirt will be based on an authentic African print, according to Tom Kain, Soccer Sport Manager for Adidas America and the 1985 Hermann Trophy winner as the top college player in the United States.

The red, black and yellow flashes, which for the last four years cut diagonally across Germany's sleeves, are now arranged in a diamond pattern across the shoulders. They are supposed to represent the wingspan of the eagle in the German federation's insignia.

The shorts are black with the same pattern along the lower left leg.

The changes are mainly driven by the respective federations' desire to increase revenue. With the change in kits come fans willing to buy the new shirts, at a cost of about \$60 in the United States, a portion of which goes to the federations.

"It's pretty standard," Kain said. "A lot of it is driven by license dollars for the federation. I don't think anybody is hiding anything."

That's what funds the programs. Nobody is saying profit is a bad thing.



STRIPPED FOR ACTION — John Harkes shows off USA's new strip design.

Kain says teams, including clubs, change uniforms about every two years. National teams change with the continental championships or World Cup, he says.

With the arrival of this World Cup, Adidas and many of the teams are taking the opportunity to make fashion statements.

"Germany is a very traditional design with a little bit of flair that is German — anything to give this game another life."

Some teams such as Sweden, Romania, Bulgaria and Norway will have their standard colors, but arranged differently on what Adidas calls its "Equipment C Design" — a solid color with three diagonal stripes coming off both sides from the waist pointed toward the chest.

Ireland will have a "half-vertical" stripe, while Spain will have a diamond mosaic down the right chest.

But the Americans have the most radical changes. Although the US federation only refers to them as "stars and stripes", its home shirt is red and white waving diagonal stripes.

Its away shirt is a denim blue with a swath of white stars of varying sizes diagonally arranged across the right chest. Blue denim-colored shorts go with the red-and-white stripes while red shorts go with the "stars" shirts.

"Stars and stripes and blue denim, there isn't anything more American," Kain said.

"There was an understanding by all federations that this was an opportunity to do something different. Like Germany, even though the change was more traditional, it is still shocking."

"Yeah, they sell more if they change them. But these federations love that they can make statements."

And while the Italians aren't about to change their classic on-field look, they aren't going to be left out of the fashion race.

Diadora will still provide the Azzurri with its standard blues. But famous Italian designer Giorgio Armani already has decked the team out the team with warm-ups and stylish street wear.

A feast for armchair viewers

DALLAS (Reuters) — World champions Germany kicks off a month-long binge for soccer's armchair viewers this Friday in the opening game of a 52-match schedule crammed into just 23 days of action.

For the television addict who plans to watch them all, that is 4,680 minutes of mouth-watering world-class soccer. Or put another way, more than three days of ceaseless staring at the small screen.

The danger to avoid, somewhat like a Chinese wedding feast, is going on less-appetizing, edgy courses to satisfy the immediate hunger pangs, only to find the desire waning when the more palatable dishes are served up later.

In the 1990 finals in Italy, 13 of the 36 first-round group games produced the miserly offering of one or no goals. There were eight tame draws, none of them higher than 1-1.

But in these finals, the television viewer could witness a plethora of goals — if FIFA has anything to do with it.

The game's ruling body has tinkered with the rules in a deliberate attempt to raise the goal tally in the 1994 finals, which run from June 17 to July 17 in nine US cities.

In 1990, the goal-scoring average was 2.21 per game. In 1954, it was 5.38.

They are copying the English league system of awarding teams the points for a win in first-round matches instead of two, which they, and a host of players and coaches, say will encourage attacking play.

Referees have been given clear,

and possibly controversial, instructions that should give a greater edge to attacking players. Tackling from behind has been outlawed and referees told offenses should be punished by dismissal.

That edict alone should make the early matches more fascinating as players try to adjust to the demands of World Cup soccer, struggle to come to terms with what is virtually an alien law. But the one drawback to the hopes of exciting attacking play and an abundance of goals is the American weather.

Orlando, Dallas, Washington, New York and probably Pontiac's indoor stadium will be hot and humid, and hardly conducive to the fast-paced football FIFA hopes will win over the American public to their sport.

That means carefully selecting which first-round games to watch, and which to avoid, at a pace that avoids burnout over the first two weeks before the serious play and drama begins.

The opening game is a must, although they rarely live up to expectations along the lines of the shock Cameroon served up four years ago in beating then-world champions Argentina.

However eager the neutrals are to see the giants humbled, Bolivia just does not register on the scale of Germany's feared opponents ahead of their encounter in Chicago on June 17.

If Germany anticipates beginning their defense with a rout, then Spain would expect to follow suit a few hours later in the opening day's other match against an-

derdogs South Korea.

The action lives up to considerably on the second day with two attractive and potentially fiery matches featuring Colombia against Romania and two teams with huge support among US ethnic communities — Italy against Ireland in New York.

All of Italy's matches, which are likely to generate the best atmosphere in a country where the World Cup is more a curiosity than a major once-in-a-lifetime event, are a must — as will be Brazil.

Much is expected of the South American aristocrats, whose style of play is marked by the rhythm of the samba, as they bid for a fourth World Cup triumph. They face three intriguing opponents in Russia, Cameroon and Sweden.

Another key fixture is on the second day, when host US meets Switzerland in the Pontiac Silverdome, the first World Cup match to be played indoors. Four matches will be played on the specially-nurtured turf.

World Cup debutants Nigeria rank among the major attractions, and their date with Argentina on June 25 in Boston promises a huge audience as the world tunes in to see whether the African champions can emulate Cameroon in 1990.

This World Cup lacks any outstanding stars, but someone will undoubtedly emerge on American soil.

Players to watch out for include Brazil's diminutive goalscorer machine Romario, the abnormally skillful Colombian Faustino Asprilla and Italy's midfield maestro Roberto Baggio.

This week on Cable TV

| TODAY | |
|---------------------|---|
| CHANNEL 5 | 6:30 WWF 7:30 World 8:00 Golf 10:00 European soccer 11:00 Snooker 13:00 Athletics 13:30 Talking baseball 14:00 Golf 16:00 Formula 1 from Canada 18:30 Wrestling 19:00 Classic soccer: 1990 World Cup 2nd round, Cameroon v Colombia 21:00 Snooker 22:00 International sports magazine 00:00 Motorcycling 1:00 Selling |
| EUROSPORT | 6:30 Athletics 10:00 Tennis 11:30 Formula 1 from Canada 12:30 Superbikes 13:00 Live motorcycling from Germany 16:30 Live Formula 1 from Canada 17:00 Tennis 19:00 Golf 21:00 Live Formula 1 from Canada 23:00 IndyCar motor racing 1:30 Motorcycling |
| PRIME SPORTS | 6:00 Classic soccer: 1986 World Cup final, Argentina v W. Germany 7:00 Boxing 9:00 Golf 11:00 International sports magazine 12:00 Golf 13:00 Snooker 14:00 Golf 16:00 Formula 1 from Canada 18:30 Wrestling 19:00 Classic soccer: 1990 World Cup 2nd round, Cameroon v Colombia 21:00 Snooker 22:00 International sports magazine 00:00 Motorcycling 1:00 Selling |
| TUESDAY JUNE 14 | |
| CHANNEL 5 | 16:00 Countdown to the World Cup 17:45 International diary 18:45 ATP tennis 19:00 European table tennis 20:00 The people's game — soccer program 20:30 Australian football 21:00 Beach volleyball 22:00 One-on-one with Sacramento Kings' Bob Hurley 22:30 Countdown to the World Cup 00:00 |
| EUROSPORT | 6:30 Athletics 10:00 Tennis 11:30 Formula 1 from Canada 12:30 Superbikes 13:00 Live motorcycling from Germany 16:30 Live Formula 1 from Canada 17:00 Tennis 19:00 Golf 21:00 Live Formula 1 from Canada 23:00 IndyCar motor racing 1:30 Motorcycling |
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| WEDNESDAY JUNE 15 | |
| CHANNEL 5 | 16:00 Countdown to the World Cup 17:45 International diary 18:45 ATP tennis 19:00 European table tennis 20:00 The people's game — soccer program 20:30 Australian football 21:00 Beach volleyball 22:00 One-on-one with Sacramento Kings' Bob Hurley 22:30 Countdown to the World Cup 00:00 |
| EUROSPORT | 6:30 Athletics 10:00 Tennis 11:30 Formula 1 from Canada 12:30 Superbikes 13:00 Live motorcycling from Germany 16:30 Live Formula 1 from Canada 17:00 Tennis 19:00 Golf 21:00 Live Formula 1 from Canada 23:00 IndyCar motor racing 1:30 Motorcycling |
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| THURSDAY JUNE 16 | |
| CHANNEL 5 | 16:00 Countdown to the World Cup 17:45 International diary 18:45 ATP tennis 19:00 European table tennis 20:00 The people's game — soccer program 20:30 Australian football 21:00 Beach volleyball 22:00 One-on-one with Sacramento Kings' Bob Hurley 22:30 Countdown to the World Cup 00:00 |
| EUROSPORT | 6:30 Athletics 10:00 Tennis 11:30 Formula 1 from Canada 12:30 Superbikes 13:00 Live motorcycling from Germany 16:30 Live Formula 1 from Canada 17:00 Tennis 19:00 Golf 21:00 Live Formula 1 from Canada 23:00 IndyCar motor racing 1:30 Motorcycling |
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World Cup chief: Hooligan threat overblown

NEW YORK (AP) — Hooligans. They're in just about every story written in America about the World Cup, asked about at every news conference, and often the lead topic in any conversation about the tournament.

World Cup chairman Alan Rothenberg is well aware of the pre-occupation with fan violence in soccer. One can almost see the exasperation in his face when someone asks another question about it.

Noting that more than two-thirds of all tickets were sold to Americans, 30 percent of them going to women, and taking into account the anti-hooligan procedures adopted by national associations and other security procedures, Rothenberg believes the whole matter is way overblown.

"We're not bringing a bunch of crazies into the stadiums," he says.

With reports over recent weeks that police in Dallas and Washington still planned on using fences to surround the fields at the Cotton Bowl and Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, the subject again has gained prominence.

"The focus is all on what happened in English club football 10 years ago," Rothenberg said. "That just doesn't translate into the World Cup."

Americans get little media exposure to soccer, and what they do get usually comes in the form of reports of riots or tragedies. They may not be able to place the names Hysel or Hillsborough, but they remember the pictures.

"We do not want to minimize security," Rothenberg said. "We have a good security plan. We will plan for every bad thing and how to thwart them."

"But outside of the English, and they're not coming, there hasn't been exporting of hooliganism to World Cup matches. We just don't expect it."

Rothenberg, and the rest of World Cup officials, breathed a huge sigh of relief when England was eliminated from qualifying last fall.

While publicly expressing disappointment that the so-called inventors of the game and their tradition were not coming, they also wryly grinned knowing the images from 1990 of water

canons dispersing groups of English and Dutch fans on the island of Sardinia would not be repeated.

Soccer violence hit its peak in Europe in the mid 1980s. The 1985 Hysel Stadium riots in Belgium where 39 people died at the European Champions Cup Final is considered by many as the worst incident of all.

Fans of English club Liverpool rampaged in the stadium and were held responsible for the deaths, mostly fans of Italian club Juventus. At Hillsborough, 95 Liverpool fans were crushed to death against a fence when a section of the terracing became overcrowded.

Stanford Stadium has a 2-meter (6-foot) fence surrounding its field on a permanent basis, and has no intention of removing it. Despite repeated attempts to convince them otherwise, Washington and Dallas still plan to erect fences.

"If someone gets on the field, it's chaotic, it doesn't look good, but it's a lesser risk," Rothenberg said. "It's psychological. If you treat people like animals, they'll act like animals."

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Labor nervous over who will rule Histadrut

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

LABOR PARTY leaders expressed concern over the weekend that the Labor and Ram factions would fail to form a Histadrut coalition before the labor federation's convention on June 29, and that Ram may, as a result, try to form a coalition with the Likud.

Outgoing Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld said yesterday that he doubts a coalition could be formed by that date, since the negotiations between the factions are deadlocked on every issue.

Labor and Ram, the list headed by MK Haim Ramon, cannot agree on who will be No. 2 in the Histadrut under Ramon, on who will head the powerful trade union section and on whether Ramon's demand to cancel the agreements with the Likud in the local labor council will be honored.

The demand by MK Amir Peretz to be Ramon's No. 2 and head of the trade union section is a particular sticking point.

Labor is insisting those two positions be reserved for Haberfeld and another senior Labor faction member.

Haberfeld, who was released from Beilinson Hospital Friday morning, accused Peretz of "piling up difficulties, and in fact leading to a coalition between Ram and

the Likud, rather than with Labor."

Haberfeld called Peretz "a hanger-on, a hitch-hiker jumping on Ramon's handwagon after having lost in the primary for Histadrut leader, who now wants to play big chief and dictate to everyone else what to do."

Haberfeld said that he fears "the sick people, patients and workers will pay the price for Ramon's 'new life in the Histadrut' [Ramon's election slogan]. I am scared about his ideas concerning Kupat Holim, the pension funds and workers' rights."

"The 'new life,' it will transpire pretty soon, will be a very hard life," Haberfeld said. "The public will find out that the old life was better, but he will be the secretary-general and we, unlike Ramon and Peretz, abide by our party's democratic decision and the voter's choice."

Haberfeld said he had no intention of retiring from his position as head of Labor's Histadrut faction at least until the end of the coalition negotiations, and will make an effort to reach an agreement which will ensure cooperation between Labor and Ram, "otherwise, Labor will be in the opposition."

Staffers fear city hall is bugged in Beersheba

AMIR ROZENBLIT

SENIOR Beersheba municipality employees suspect that wiretapping is being conducted in city hall.

During a routine check in the building last week, workers found a number of electric wires dangling suspiciously from the Bezek controls in the second floor of the building.

The wires were apparently connecting to nearby wiretapping devices.

The workers then reported the incident to municipality director-general Yossi Shefi, who informed police.

Police have been investigating the municipality and other municipal bodies, focusing on the personal expenditures of Mayor Yitzhak Rager.

Shefi rejected the possibility that the municipality had hired a private detective to listen in on municipality workers.

Emergency kidney care for Lubavitcher rebbe

EMILY TORGAN / NEW YORK

LUBAVITCHER Rebbe Menachem Schneerson was in very critical condition with failing kidneys on Friday as he ended his third month at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan.

Doctors performed a peritoneal dialysis procedure on Schneerson to ease the strain on his kidneys, and are hopeful his kidney function will eventually return to normal.

According to Schneerson's secretary, Rabbi Yehuda Krinsky, the rebbe developed kidney complications last Tuesday.

A Lubavitcher spokesman said

Schneerson's condition was improving, but that it would "take a few days."

The 72-year-old Schneerson was admitted to Beth Israel on March 8 following a series of seizures. On March 10, he suffered a massive stroke. Schneerson is presently on a respirator and numerous intravenous systems.

The peritoneal dialysis represents the first change in the Rebbe's condition that the Lubavitcher movement has made public since it announced his bout with pneumonia on May 6.



Alex Vaupen (center), holding the wine, arrived in Israel last week to celebrate his 99th birthday, which falls today. Among the congratulations he received included a message from Bill and Hillary Clinton who wished him "good health and much future happiness."

Apathy among youth about peace process

LIAT COLLINS and DAVID RUDGE

THE nation's youth are politically apathetic and skeptical, according to a survey of 500 youths between 12 and 17 from around the country.

The survey, initiated by the Education Ministry and Educational Television, was designed to test how the younger generation views the peace process.

The results were shown Friday, during the first program of a series called *Talks On Peace*, examining different aspects of the peace process.

In answer to the question: "Do you believe there will be a true peace between us and the Palestinians in the foreseeable future?" only 7.4% answered "definitely"; 25.5% said "probably" and 67.1% answered either they aren't sure, probably not or definitely not.

Results show that adolescents are uninvolved in peace politics - 72.3% said they had not participated in any demonstration, protest, vigil, public discussion or signed a petition in the last year; 11.4% said they regularly participated in such activities and 16.3% rarely participated.

The survey showed that 22.2% of schools have not held discussions on the peace process. In 28.5% of the schools which have held discussions, the talks were not balanced, according to the interviewees.

Just over half the children interviewed (55.5%) said they believe it is equally important to Arabs and Israelis to make peace; 11% believe it is more important to Arabs and 33.5% to Israelis.

On the land issue, 41.8% "believe there should be no territorial concessions;" 40.6% said there should be only minor territorial concessions and 17.5% said there should be major concessions.

The majority of interviewees (68.1%) said neither peace supporters nor opponents have the right to use physical force to promote their aims.

Israeli Arab youngsters appear to be much more optimistic about their own future prospects and that of the region generally than their Jewish counterparts.

Dr. Majid Haj, director of the Insann non-profit society for educational and cultural services in the Arab sector, said the atmosphere among Arab youth appeared to be generally upbeat.

This mood was expressed in paintings by many youngsters who participated in a nationwide project organized by Insann, said Haj, who is also a senior lecturer in sociology at Haifa University.

More than 300 children between the ages of three and 15 from 100 schools in towns and villages throughout the country submitted paintings for the society's annual Art Festival, which was held in Barta's village in the Triangle Thursday night.

"Although there was no specific theme, and the children were just told to express themselves freely, it was noticeable that many chose the subject of peace, and judging by the paintings they appear generally optimistic about the future," Haj said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kach detainees appeal to High Court

Two Kach administrative detainees petitioned the High Court of Justice Friday against their continued detention, arguing that there is no reason to continue to hold them since the unrest in the territories has subsided.

Noam Federman and Ben-Zion Gopstein also argued that it was discriminatory to detain them while thousands of Palestinian prisoners, who also do not support the peace process, were being released.

The two filed the petition after a military court rejected their appeal against the extension of their administrative detention through August.

Police nab 909 illegal workers

Police arrested 909 Palestinians last week who did not have permits to enter or work in Israel.

Spot checks were conducted at 2,286 work sites around the country. Forty employers who illegally employed workers from the territories were fined NIS 2,000 for each worker.

Tank lands on woman's car

A woman suffered moderate injuries on Friday when a tank being transported in the Golan Heights fell off a truck and landed on her car.

Police said the truck was traveling in Katzrin when it took a turn too sharply, causing the chains restraining the tank to come loose. Malka Gotman's car was crushed under the weight of the tank, and rescue teams worked for several hours to remove her from the car, police said.

The IDF is investigating the incident, to determine if the driver or the staff who prepared the tank transport were negligent.

Katsav: Rabin deceiving Knesset

Likud faction head Moshe Katsav yesterday accused Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of systematically deceiving the Knesset via his liaison to the Knesset, Moshe Shahal.

Katsav said Rabin's "deception," via Shahal, regarding the letter to the late Norwegian foreign minister Johan Jorgen Holst was not the first time Rabin had taken responsibility for misinformation given by Shahal.

He said he would bring up the matter for discussion this week in the house committee.

'Eichmann should not have been executed'

Knesset law committee chairman Dedi Zucker said yesterday that he opposed any use of the death penalty - including on the likes of Adolf Eichmann.

In a weekend interview to Army Radio, Zucker said: "In retrospect, I wonder if executing Eichmann does justice to the perpetrators of the horrors of the Holocaust."

MK David Mena, who advocates the use of the death penalty against the murderers of women, children, and the elderly, said Zucker's comment concerning Eichmann was "very grave. I would not have let Eichmann or any of his Nazi friends stay alive, like other countries where they have been given concessions. I would bring them all to Israel for execution."

Olmert has appendix removed

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert had his appendix removed on Friday night at Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Keren.

Olmert arrived at the hospital suffering from severe abdominal pains. Doctors quickly decided to perform an emergency appendectomy. They said yesterday that the operation was successful and that Olmert was fully conscious and in stable condition. He is due to be released in a few days.

Arab council heads hold demo of solidarity with Ben-Eliezer

DAVID RUDGE

SCORES of Arab, Druze and Circassian local council heads demonstrated outside the Housing Ministry's offices in Tel Aviv on Friday in a show of solidarity with Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer.

They categorically rejected allegations that they were offered bribes by Ben-Eliezer in return for their support for Labor's candidate, Karmiel mayor Adi Eldar, in the elections for the Union of Local Authorities.

Ben-Eliezer met with the council leaders and their deputies and thanked them for their support.

"There is absolutely no truth in these allegations. The claim that we were offered money for our towns and villages in return for supporting the Labor candidate is

a baseless lie which appears to have been spread abroad for political reasons," said Hussein Suleimani, head of the forum of Arab Council Heads.

"Fuad [Ben-Eliezer] is the first minister to begin the process of equalizing the budgets of Arab councils with those in the Jewish sector," said Suleimani, who is also head of Mashi'had local council near Nazareth.

"This funding is being used for development projects in the Arab communities. We strongly urge other ministers to follow in his footsteps and ensure that the loyal citizens in the Arab sector also receive what is due to them and especially the funding to which they are entitled."

Technion satellite project on target

DAVID RUDGE

FINAL tests are to be carried out soon in Moscow on a satellite being built by Technion students which is scheduled to be launched on a Russian rocket next spring.

A model of the satellite, called Gurwin-1 Technat, is to be flown to Moscow so Russian experts can carry out the integration tests, according to a report to the Technion's international board of governors which opened its meetings last week.

The Gurwin-1 is designed to provide a digital storage and relay system for the use of international amateur radio operators, as well as to conduct several experiments, and test computers and other on-board equipment, according to Prof. Giora Shaviv, head of the Technion's Asher Space Research Institute.

Details about progress on the project were revealed in the annual report of Technion President Zeev Tadmor to the board of governors meeting. Tadmor noted in the report that Gurwin-1 is slated to be the first of several proposed satellites to be built by students in cooperation with local industry every two or three years.

He reported that the program was right on target for the scheduled launching next April (1995), and that plans were already being drawn up for the next satellite project.

The board of governors meeting coincides with celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Technion - the country's oldest university. The celebrations are slated to get underway with a festive pageant on the campus tonight.

Details will be announced

Concert no. 10

Tel-Aviv, Series F, Mon., 13.6.94, 8:30 p.m. Mann Aud. Tel-Aviv, Series G, Wed., 15.6.94, 8:30 p.m. Mann Aud.

Concert no. 5

Tel-Aviv, Series B, Thurs., 16.6.94, 7:00 p.m. Mann Aud.

Concert no. 9

Haifa, Series A, Tues., 14.6.94, 8:30 p.m. Haifa Aud.

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Alice Shalvi
honored for leadership
EMILY TORGAN
NEW YORK
THE New Israel Fund (NIF) honored Israeli feminist Alice Shalvi with its first Women's Leadership Award last week.
"I'm grateful to have Alice as a light shining on the path ahead of me," said internationally-acclaimed American feminist Gloria Steinem, as she presented the award to Shalvi at an elegant ceremony attended by 400 people.
The NIF, an international partnership of Israelis, North Americans and Europeans dedicated to strengthening democracy in Israel, created the award to provide recognition to women in Israel who are working to eradicate gender-based discrimination and provide services for women in every sphere of life.
Shalvi received the award's \$5,000 grant, an embossed rendition of a sculpture by artist Laurie Gross and a poster of a favorite poem by multimedia artist Judy Chicago.
"What I've been able to do is small," said Shalvi, founder and chair of the Israel Women's Network, the country's leading advocacy group for women's rights. "I know every day how much remains to be done," said Shalvi. "I hope my daughters and my granddaughters will continue my fight for equality."
Shalvi, an emerita professor of English at Hebrew University, has received numerous awards for public service.

MKs Burg Hanegbi plan war on road accidents

DAN IZENBERG

LABOR MK Avraham Burg and Likud MK Tzahi Hanegbi have drafted a bill to reorganize the fight against traffic accidents and make the prime minister directly responsible for its success.

The two MKs joined forces to present what they consider the first attempt to cope with the problem of traffic accidents in a comprehensive way.

Hanegbi hailed the proposal as an "earthquake in the fight against road accidents. Never before has there been an attempt at such far-reaching legislation which so completely alters the approach of the state to the problem."

Hanegbi and Burg said their bill was based on a parliamentary investigation of the problem conducted in the 1980s by Uriel Lynn and Micha Harish, the advice of experts in the field and legislative proposals submitted over the past decade.

The bill includes the following proposals:

- The establishment of a supreme authority headed by the prime minister, to be in charge of all aspects of traffic safety. The prime minister will have to report regularly to the cabinet and the Knesset on progress in implementing a five-year emergency program.

- The establishment of a special fund to implement the emergency program equal to half the amount of money collected in taxes by the government from motorists in various taxes and levies.

- Road safety education programs starting in grade one; mandatory driver training beginning in grade nine.

- Periodic re-examination of drivers before renewing licenses.

- Stiff punishments for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, including the possibility of a life-long ban on driving.

- Special punishment including working with accident victims in hospitals.



Prof. Alice Shalvi, founder and chair of the Women's Israel Network. (Dani Koder)

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